THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

Terms: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. VII. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1874. NO. 39.

Old Dobbin.

The pasture basks in midday heat,
The ripening grain grows near,
That bannered host—the rustling corn—
Salutes old Dobbin's ear.

The dragon flies, this summer day,
Tilt 'gainst his patient nose
The buzzing insects sting his ears,
And spoil his noontide doze,

Old Dobbin's aged limbs are stiff,
The worn old hinges grate—
For pastures green, Elysian fields,
He'll not have long to wait.

I hope a Heaven for all his kind,
Beyond this life awaits,
And that for all good Dobbin's souls,
Swing wide the golden gates.

Voices of the Dead.

A few snow patches on the mountain side,
A few white foam-flakes from the ebbing tide,
A few remembered words of malice spent,
The record of some dead man's ill intent—

They cannot hurt us, all their sting is gone,
Their hour of cold and bitterness is done;
Yet deepest snows and fiercest lashing seas
Bring not such cold or bitter thoughts as these.

A few soiled lilies dropped by childish hands,
A few dried orange blooms from distant lands,
A few remembered smiles of some lost friend,
Few words of love some dear dead fingers penned.

They are not beautiful for love to see,
And Death's pale presence seems in them to be;
Yet never living blooms, most fresh and gay,
Fills us with thoughts of love so sweet as they.

OLD DUTCH TIMES.

There was once an English sailor, named Henry Hudson, who made some very daring voyages. The European nations were trying hard to find a short passage to India, either by passing north of Europe, or by finding some opening through the new continent of America. Henry Hudson had made two voyages for this purpose, in the employment of English companies. Twice he had sailed among the icebergs and through the terrible cold, as far as Spitzbergen; and twice he had turned back because he could get no further. But he was still as resolute and adventurous as ever; always ready for someting new; ready to brave the arctic cold or the tropic heat, if he could find that passage to India, which so many had sought in vain. At last, on the fourth of April, 1609, the Dutch East India Company sent him out once more to seek a passage to India. The Dutch at that time were the great commercial nation of the world, and Amsterdam was the center of the commerce of Europe. There was not a forest of ship-timber in Holland, but it owned more ships than all Europe besides.

Henry Hudson's vessel was named "The Half-Moon." He had a crew of twenty Englishmen and Dutchmen, and his own son was among them. First he sailed north, as he had done before, trying to reach Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla; but he found icebergs everywhere, and his men almost mutinied because of the cold. Then he resolved to sail further westward; he passed near Greenland, then southward to Newland, then to Cape Cod; then as far south as Virginia; then he turned northward again, observing the shore more closely, and found himself at the mount of what seemed to him a broad strait or river. On the third of September, 1609, he anchored near Sandy Hook. There the Indians came out to trade with him, and after a few day, he set sail again and penetrated farther and farther, thinking that he had found the passage to India at last.

It must have been an exciting thing to sail with Henry Hudson up that noble river, where no white man had ever sailed before. He said in his narrative that the lands on both sides were "pleasant with grass and flowers and goodly trees." "It is as beautiful a land as one can tread upon," he declared, "and abounds in all kinds of excellent shiptimber." The Indians came out to meet him in canoes "made of single hollowed trees," but he would not let them come on board at first, because one of them had killed one of his sailors with an arrow. After awhile, the Dutchmen put more confidence in the Indians, and let them bring grapes and pumpkins and furs to the vessel. These were paid for by beads, knives and hatchets. At last the Indians invited the bold sea-captain to visit them on shore, and made him very welcome, and one of their chiefs "made an oration, and showed him all the country round about." Henry Hudson sailed up as far as where the town of Hudson now stands, and there, finding it too shallow for his vessel, sent a boat farther still—as far as what is now Albany. Then he turned back, disappointed, and sailed out of the "great river," or "Groot River," as he called it, and went back to Holland.

He never saw that beautiful river again. The Dutch East India Company did not care to explore it, since it did not lead to India; and Hudson, on his next voyage, went to the northern seas, hoping to find the passage to India that way. He entered the bay that bears his name, and there his men mutinied, tied him, hand and foot, put him on board a boat with his son and a few companions among the floating ice, and sent him adrift. Nothing more was ever heard of him. But to this day, some of the descendants of old Dutch families on the Hudson river tell legends of the daring navigator who first explored it, and when the thunder rolls away over the Highlands, they say, "There are Henry Hudson and his crew, playing ninepins among the hills."

In a few years, trading-posts began to be established on the Hudson river. King James I. of England, had lately chartered two companies for the purpose of colonizing North America. One was to take the northern part of the Atlantic coast, and the other the southern half; but he required that their nearest settlements should be a hundred miles apart, so that there should be no quarreling between them. It did not occur to him, that if he left this wide space open, some other nation might slip in between, and found colonies of their own, so that there might be quarreling after all. Yet this is just what happened. After Henry Hudson's discoveries, Holland laid claim to all the land along the "great river," and called the whole territory "New Netherlands;" and the Dutch began to come to that region, and trade with the Indians. Then in 1614, there came a bold sailor, named Adrian Block, the first European who ever sailed through Hurlgate, and as far as Block Island, which was named after. He loaded his ship—the "Tiger" with bear skins, at the mouth of the Hudson, and was just ready to sail, when his ship caught fire, and he had to land on Manhattan Island, where New York city now stands. There his men spent the winter. They put up some log huts and a fort of logs, and before spring, they built a new vessel of sixteen tons, called the "Onrust," or "Unrest," a very good name for the restless navigators of those days. This was the first vessel built on this continent by Europeans. This settlement, which was called "New Amsterdam," was the foundation of what is now the great city of New York; and ten years after that, the whole of Manhattan Island was bought from the Indians for twenty-four pounds sterling.

Settlers at first came slowly to New Amsterdam; but the Dutch established several trading-posts, at different points, where they might buy the skins of beavers, bears and otters, which the Indians had trapped or shot. At first only poor immigrants came, but after awhile certain richer and more influential men were sent out with special privileges from the Dutch East India Company. Each of these had authority to found a colony of fifty persons, and to own a tract of land sixteen miles in length, bordering on any stream whose shores were not yet occupied, and running as far back as he pleased into the interior. He was required to pay the Indians for their land, and to establish his colony within four years. He could exercise authority on his own "manor," as it was called, without regard to the colonial government. But he could not engage in the woolen or cotton manufacture, because that was a monopoly of the Dutch East India Company; and this company also agreed to supply the manors with negro slaves, whom they imported from Guinea. These great proprietors were called "Patroons."

This was a very different system from the simple way in which New England had been colonized, where all men were equal before the law, and each man had a voice in the government. The Dutch and English settlers did not agree very well, especially when both nations had begun to explore the Connecticut valley, and both wished to secure possession of it. The Englishmen thought that the Dutchmen had no business on the continent at all, and that they certainly had no claim to the Connecticut valley. On the other hand, the Dutchmen said that they had ascended the Connecticut river first, and that their eastern boundary was the cape now called Cape Cod. Then the Englishmen charged the Dutchmen with exciting the Indians against them; and on the other hand, the Dutchmen said the English settless were apt to get the better of them in making bargains. So the colony of New Netherlands got into more and more trouble with these active and sharp-witted neighbors; and, besides that, the Indians were very troublesome; and there was also a standing quarrel with the Swedish settlers in Delaware; so that, on the whole, the Dutchmen had not so peaceful a time as they might have desired.

If we could have visited a Puritan village in Massachusetts, during those early days, and then could have sailed in a trading vessel to New Amsterdam, we should have found ourselves in quite a different community from that we had left behind. The very look of the houses and streets would have seemed strange. To be sure, the very first settlers in both colonies had to build their cabins somewhat alike; with walls of earth or logs, and thatched roofs, and chimneys made of small sticks of wood, set crosswise and smeared with clay. But when they began to build more permanent houses, the difference was very plain. The houses in New Amsterdam were of wood, with gable-ends built of small black and yellow bricks, brought over from Holland. Each house had many doors and windows; and the date when it was built was often marked in iron letters on the front. The roof usually bore a weather-cock, and sometimes many. Within, the floors were covered with white sand, on which many neat figures were traced with a broom. The houses were kept very clean, inside and out; as clean as they still are in Holland, where you may see the neat housekeepers scrubbing their doorsteps, even when the rain is pouring down upon their heads. The furniture in these houses was plain and solid; heavy claw-footed chairs, polished mahogany tables, and cupboards full of old silver and china. Clocks and watches were rare, and time was told by hour-glasses and sun-dials. They had great open fireplaces, set round with figured tiles of different colors and patterns, commonly representing Scriptural subjects, the Ark, the Prodigal Son, and the Children of Israel passing the Red Sea. In the evening they burned pine-knots for lights, or home-made tallow candles. Every house had two or more spinning-wheels; and a huge oaken chest held the household linen, all of which had been spun upon these wheels by the women of the family.

Many of the citizens had also country-houses, called "boweries," with porches or "stoeps," on which the men could sit and smoke their pipes. For the Dutch colonists did not work so hard as those in New England; they moved about more slowly, and took more leisure, and amused themselves more, in a quiet way. They were not gay and light-hearted and fond of dancing, like the French settlers in Canada; but they liked plenty of good eating and drinking, and telling stories, and hearty laughter, and playing at "bowls" on a smooth grass plot. It was the Dutch who introduced various festivals that have been preserved ever since in America; such as "Santa Claus," or "St. Nicholas,' at Christmas time, colored eggs at Easter, and the practice of New Year's evening.

They kept very early hours, dining at eleven or twelve, and often going to bed at sunset. Yet an early Swedish traveler describes them as sitting on the "stoeps" before their houses, on moonlight evenings, and greeting the passersby, who, in return, were "obliged to greet everybody," he says, ""unless they would shock the general politeness of the town." He also says that the Dutch people in Albany used to breakfast on tea, without milk, sweetened by holding a lump of sugar in the mouth; and that they dined on buttermilk and bread, "and if to that they added a piece of sugar, it was called delicious." But the Dutch housekeepers of New Amsterdam had a great reputation for cookery, and especially for a great variety of nice cakes, such as doughnuts, "olykoeks" and crullers.

The people of New Netherlands were not quite so fond of church-going as those who had settled Plymouth and Salem, but they were steady in the support of public worship, and had a great respect for their ministers, whom they called "Dominies." Sometimes the dominies had to receive their salaries in beaver-skins, or wampum, when money was scarce. The Dominie of Albany had one hundred and fifty beaver-skins a year. As for the dress of these early colonists, the women used to wear close white muslin caps, beneath which their hair was put back with pomatum; and they wore a great many short and gayly-colored petticoats, with blue, red, or green stockings of their own knitting, and high-heeled shoes. The men had broad-skirted coats of linsey-woolsey, with large buttons of brass or silver; they wore several pairs of knee-breeches, one over another, with long stockings, and with great buckles at the knees and on the shoes, and their hair was worn long and put up in an eelskin queue. As to their employments, the people of New Amsterdam used to trade with the West Indies and with Europe, exporting timber and staves, tar, tobacco, and furs. They used to build their own ships for this commerce, giving them high-sounding names, such as "Queen Esther," "King Solomon," and the "Angel Gabriel."

One of the Dutch governors, named William Kieft, used to be called "William the Testy," from his hot temper, and he kept the colony in a great deal of trouble, especially through his cruelty to the Indians, who injured the settlers very much in return. Governor Kieft was very much displeased at the colonies sent from Massachusetts into the Connecticut valley, for he wished to see that region settled from New Amsterdam only. So he issued a proclamation against the New England men. But they, instead of paying the least attention to it, attacked the Dutch fort at Hartford, and drove the garrison away. They also took possession of the eastern part of Long Island, threw down the coat-of-arms of Holland, which had been set up there, and put a "fool's head" in its place. This failure, and the severity of Kieft's government, made him very unpopular; and the people were very glad when, in 1647, Governor Peter Stuyvesant was appointed in his stead.

Governor Stuyvesant was a brave and honest man, but was so obstinate that he was often called "Hardkoppig Piet," or "Headstrong Peter." Sometimes he was called "Old Silverleg," because he had lost a leg in war, and used to stump about on a wooden leg, ornamented with stripes of silver. Under his government the colony was well defended, for a time, against Indians, Swedes and Englishmen. The trouble was that he was quite despotic, and was disposed to let the people have as little as possible to do with the government. They did not feel that they had as much freedom as those who lived in the other colonies, and they were not so ready to fight for their patrons and for the East India Company as were the English colonists to fight for their own homesteads. Then the English settlers increased very fast in wealth and numbers; and the Dutchmen rather envied them, even while quarreling with them. At last, in 1664, an English fleet, with many recruits from New England on board, appeared before New Amsterdam; and very soon the town was surrendered to the English by the general wish of the inhabitants, though quite against the will of "Headstrong Peter." He tore in pieces the letter from the English commander requiring the surrender; but the people made him put it together again, and accept the terms offered. From that time forth, except for one short interval of time, the English held possession of New Netherlands.

The name of the colony was then changed to New York, in honor of the king's brother, the Duke of York, to whom King Charles II. gave the province. That part of the New Netherlands south of the Hudson was, however, made into a separate province, under the name of New Jersey. The Duke of York allowed his province to hold an assembly, that the people might make their own laws; and in 1683, they obtained a charter for themselves, much like those of the colonies farther east. When the duke became king, under the name of James II., he tried to take away this charter, but never succeeded. New York remained an English province, and lost some of its Dutch peculiarities; but some of these traits lingered for a good many years, and Dutch was long the prevailing language. There were still Dutch schools, where English was only taught as an accomplishment; but there was no college till King's College—now Columbia—was founded, in 1764. After the English had taken possession, a great many immigrants came to New York, though not so many as to Philadelphia; and these new-comers represented many different nations. But Holland itself had long been the abode of men from a great many nations, both because of its commercial prosperity, and from its offering an asylum to those persecuted for their religion. So there had been an unusual variety of people in New Amsterdam from its first settlement; and it is said that eighteen languages were already spoken there when it was transferred to the English. Thus New York seemed marked out from the very beginning, for a cosmopolitan city—for the home of people from all parts of the globe.

T. W. HIGGINSON.

An Ant Cloud in England.

A shower of ants is reported to have occurred at Cambridge, England. A correspondent of the Cambridge *Chronicle* thus writes of the incident: "A cloud of ants settled over the town, (and, as I have been told, rather widely in the neighborhood,) about six o'clock in the evening, shortly after a considerable rise in the temperature had taken place. These ants covered the pavement everywhere, and in some of the gardens and college courts they were thickly strewn, lighting on persons, and in some cases stinging, or rather biting them, so as to cause considerable annoyance. The great majority of these countless millions were the small winged male ant, (*formica fusca*, I think.) But there were two other kinds, one a large one, nearly half an inch in length, without wings, another rather smaller, yet much larger than the least, also winged. I am not able to say if the intermediate ones are the females; but I believe the largest, at all events, are the neuter, or working ants, which had shed their wings. These workers are said to be the soldiers and the feeders of the community, and to be of two sizes. The larger ants part with their wings so easily that I could not certainly distinguish the small workers from the females. The largest ones ran about with great activity, and looked so vicious that I was not much inclined to meddle with them; however, I secured specimens of each kind to examine them more leisurely. Next morning the males were mostly dead, but the survivors might be seen huddled, as it were, in thick masses in holes under the walls or between the paving flags. In Kirby and Spence's Entemology (p. 317, ed. 7) there is an interesting account of these ant-clouds. He gives instances of similar phenomena in 1814, over the sea, off the Nore; and in 1813 the same thing was seen on one of the Pyrenees, and also (if the date is correct) in 1613, at Foulness, on the Essex shore. I myself saw at Cambridge, some six weeks ago, a vast cloud of insects flying high, and moving to and fro like a cloud of smoke, between Silver street bridge and Newnham, and I suppose these were ants; but I never in my life saw anything like the ant shower. I have made many inquiries, and found the accounts equally wonderful in most parts of the town; but the fall was especially dense along Hillsroad. As all these creatures must have taken wing out of ground nests it is a curious subject of investigation where there could be such a simultaneous action among them, and whether the ant-cloud came from any distance.

A Gentle Rebuke.

Mrs. Washington was a notable housekeeper, as well as an earnest patriot. During the terrible winter when the army was encamped at Morristown, she was with her husband, sharing cheerfully all his hardships, and encouraging both officers and soldiers by her hopeful words.

A number of prominent ladies in Morristown sent her word that they were coming to spend an afternoon with her. Knowing that she was a high-born Virginian, and of large wealth, they got themselves up for a state occasion in silks, and ruffles, and jewelry. Mrs. Washington received them with great cordiality, and soon made them feel perfectly at home. But they were sorely troubled at their own finery when they found that their hostess wore only a simple dress, with a check apron, and was busy during the whole visit in knitting stockings for the General. She took occasion to say, that ladies ought to emulate their husbands and sons in the army, in making sacrifices for their country, and in working to multiply its resources. The ladies learned a lesson they never forgot.

What Prof. Tyndall Thinks.

The address of Professor Tyndall will create a discussion which will last for months to come. The words upon which the issue will be made are these: "Abandoning all disguise, the confession that I feel bound to make before you is that I prolong the vision backwards across the boundary of the experimental evidence, and discern in that Matter, which we, in our ignorance, and notwithstanding our professional reverence for its Creator, have hitherto covered with opprobrium, the promise and potency of every form and quality of life. The 'materialism' here enunciated may be different from what you suppose, and I therefore crave your gracious patience to the end. 'The question of an external world,' says Mr. J. S. Mill, 'is the great battle ground of metaphysics.' Mr. Mill himself reduces external phenomena to possibilities of sensation. Kant, as we have seen, made time and space 'forms' of our own institutions. Fichte, having first by the inexorable logic of his understanding proved himself to be a mere link in that chain of eternal causation which holds so rigidly in nature, violently broke the chain by making nature and all that it inherits an apparition of his own mind. And it is by no means easy to combat such notions. For when I say I see you, and that I have not the least doubt about it, the reply is that what I am really conscious of is an affection of my own retina. And if I urge that I can check my sight of you by touching you, the retort would be that I am equally transgressing the limits of fact; for what I am really conscious of is, not that you are there, but that the nerves of my hand have undergone a change. All we hear and see and touch and taste and smell are, it would be urged, mere variations of our own condition, beyond which, even to the extent of a hair's-breadth, we cannot go. That anything answering to our impressions exists outside of ourselves is not a fact but an inference, to which all validity would be denied by an idealist like Berkley, or by a skeptic like Hume. Mr. Spencer takes another line. With him, as with the uneducated man, there is no doubt or question as to the existence of an external world. But he differs from the uneducated, who thinks that the world really is what consciousness represents it to be. Our states of consciousness are mere symbols of an outside entity which produces them and determines the order of their succession, but the real nature of which we can never know. In fact, the whole process of evolution is the manifestation of a power absolutely inscrutable to the intellect of man. As little in our day as in the days of Job can man by searching find this power out. Considered fundamentally, it is by the operation of an insoluble mystery that life is evolved, species differentiated, and mind unfolded from their prepotent elements in the immeasurable past. There is, you will observe, no very rank materialism here."

How Mike Dervin Saved the Child.

None of your Jim Bludsoes of fiction, but a hero of real flesh and blood is Mike Dervin, fireman of Engine No. 72, on the New Jersey Midland Railway. Just this side of Paterson, between Dundee Lake and Rochelle Park, there is a long, straight stretch of road traversing a clearing in which, since the railroad came, have sprung up numerous cabins and cottages. As Mike's engine, drawing the noon way train, was passing this point, Engineer Healy sighted an object which he at first took to be a dog, squatted on the track some distance ahead. No passenger train ever stopped for a dog, and Healy kept on; but presently he looked again, and there—it wasn't a dog—it was a little child about three years old, playing, all unconscious of danger, directly in the locomotive's path. "Down brakes," sounded Healy in an instant. "Down brakes," again sounded the warning whistle, and the passengers behind all wondered what was in the way. Still on, though with a slackened speed, went the hissing monster, bearing down remorselessly upon its helpless prey. The child, meanwhile, seeing it coming, had risen and was innocently toddling toward it, eager, apparently, to throw itself into the very jaws of death. Then it was that gallant Mike Dervin came to the rescue. Quick as thought he shot through the window, out along the side of the locomotive, down upon the cowcatcher, and there holding on firmly with his left hand, stretched out his right ready to grasp the little one from its impending fate. That was a terrible moment of suspense, but the *denouement* came quickly. Seizing the child with a vice-like grip, he lifted it from the track and pulled it up on the pilot. Saved? Yes. No—for the clothing by which he had seized it gave way; the little one, in less time than it takes to tell it, fell from his hand, struck the cowcatcher, was thrown off to one side, and rolling down the embankment, struck with but little force, and was picked up a moment after with nothing more serious than a bruised face to tell of the danger it had passed. Mike, as modest as he had been brave, meanwhile quitely got back into his place on the engine, and his train went on. But such chivalry should not go unacknowledged, and we therefore give Mike Dervin's name to the world as that of a hero truly deserving of fame.

Carrying Japanese Children.

In a communication, Doctor Vidal, the director of the Hospital Medical School, at Njigata, Japan, describes the mode of carrying young children in Japan, which, he says, possesses many advantages for mother and child. The child, from its birth to the third or fourth year, is always and everywhere carried in a very simply manner on the back. The national dress consists of a long robe, (*kimono*) with wide sleeves, which is open in front along its whole length, being tightened around the waist by a girdle. It is nearly alike for both sexes; but for the women, the girdle is several metres in length, and from twenty-five to thirty centimetres in breadth. This is passed several times around the body, keeping the two sides of the robe exactly crossed. The latter is so fashioned that, by slightly separating the crossed sides in front of the chest, a space more or less large, is left between the robe and the back, being in shape of a funnel, closed below the girdle. In this space the infant is placed, having its limbs quite free, and only its head appearing above the *kimono*. In this way it is kept warmly in contact with the mother, while she is also left at liberty in all her movements, and bears her burden with the least possible fatigue. Indeed it is quite common to see children not more than six years old, thus carrying children younger than themselves, and pursuing all their games notwithstanding. The infants thus carried, do not seem to suffer any inconvenience, sleeping even when shaken about, and crying when placed in arms, until restored to their nest. When a child even five or six years old falls ill, the first thing he demands is to be placed on his nurse's back; and the children of Europeans are nursed in this way without inconvenience. Doctor Vidal states that so rare are deformities, that in nearly a thousand patients he has not met an instance.

Smelling the Butter.

An athletic individual was noticed sliding along Montgomery street, San Francisco, lately, with an anxious eye peering inquisitively into the window every eating-house which he passed. He was evidently a man whose choice in gastronomical matters was governed solely by the quantity of meat, vegetables and liquids given in exchange for a stipulated sum. Finally, he appeared to be satisfied with the inducements held out in a long bill of fare which, tacked to a carcass of mutton in front of a window, fluttered in the breeze, and informed the hunger-haunted passer-by that four dishes could be had within for twenty-five cents.

The man went in, and in a few moments was tackling a slim meal with vigorous avidity. After finishing his allotted four plates, with the exception of a few slices of bread, his eye fell upon a small plate of butter, which, in his hurry, he had evidently not noticed before. He was about to plunge his knife into the butter, when something in its appearance caused him to pause, and while pausing, he took occasion to reflect. Suddenly he reached forward, and, taking the small butter-plate between his finger and thumb, he held it toward the light and examined its contents for nearly a minute. He next held it to his nose and snuffed its savor three successive times, with a puzzled expression of countenance.

All this time the restaurant keeper was standing immediately behind the butter analyzer, watching him attentively, and his face was indicative of rage and disgust.

"Perhaps you don't like that butter?" was his first remark, semi-interrogatively.

The man at the table simply laid down the butter, and turned round with an inquiring expression on his visage; but he said nothing.

"Perhaps you don't like that butter!" yelled the restaurant man, in a somewhat savagely exclamatory tone.

"I don't know, as yet—the fact is, I haven't tried it."

"Wall, you looked at it as if you thought something was the matter with it. Now, if you have got any remarks to make about that butter, you can make 'em right here."

"I was simply examining the peculiar appearance of the oleaginous compound," replied the man at the table; and he spoke with exasperating precision and coolness. "Those blue streaks impart to the article a variegated appearance which somewhat excite my curiosity. Blue streaks, I believe, are considered a novelty in butter; are they not?"

The restaurant keeper was somewhat taken aback by the calm reply of the other, but recovered himself sufficiently to remark:

"Blue streaks are always in good butter at this season of the year. You must be one of those up-county lunatics, not to know that."

He paused for a moment and then resumed in a threatening manner:

"You must understand that I don't allow no man to come to this restaurant and go snuffin' around the butter; no well-bred man 'ill do it."

I approximated that butter to my nose simply to ascertain if those blue streaks make any particular difference in the smell. I think that the streaks make no very remarkable difference in the smell; in fact, I am of the opinion that if any difference at all is occasioned, it is actually for the better. As far as smelling the butter is concerned, I hold that, having paid for the article, I have a perfect right to smell of it, and should do so again if I thought it at all necessary; but I do not think it is. I smelled that greasy substance in this instance merely to ascertain if it was the new article of commerce called oleomargarine, and having thus arrived at a satisfactory conclusion in regard to the matter, I shall have no occasion to smell of it again."

Here the frigid customer deposited a quarter upon the table and turned to go.

Before he could reach the door, however, the restaurant keeper, excited to an uncontrollable pitch of frenzy by the speaker's last remarks, yelled vociferously:

"It's an infernal lie! I keep none of your bull butter in this house. You lie if you say so, sir! I can *lick* the man who says so, sir! I can lick him *now!*" and he smote his guest upon the nose.

In another instant the guest, fortified, doubtless, by his recent substantial meal, launched his right between the other's eyes and landed him under the nearest table, stunned and senseless. There was a clash of plates, a rattle of steel forks and a dash of butter dishes accompanying the last manœuver, but still the restaurant keeper lay without apparent life or motion.

The guest surveyed him for a moment, and then lifting the plate of butter for a fourth time to his nose, smelt it deliberately, laid it down, and departed, remarking, as he went out: "It *is* oleomargarine, and no mistake!"

Dead Broke.

"Can't find nothing to do but loaf round the wharves and gallop up and down the alleys, eh?" remarked his Honor of a western court, as a young man named Miller, charged with vagrancy, was rushed out.

"I am a stranger in this town—dead broke and nobody to borrow of," replied the prisoner, his hair climbing up to a perpendicular as Bijah glared down upon him. During the momentary pause a boy in the alley was heard singing:

"Not a shilling in my pocket—
Pulling hard against the stream."

"I can't help it that you are broke," said the Court; "I'd be glad if every body owned a silver mine and two coach dogs. The officer says you have been wandering aimlessly around, sleeping on bales of hay, taking free lunches and making no effort to amass a fortune. You don't seem to have any aim—any ambition."

"Yes, I have," replied the prisoner.

"Where is it, sir, where is it?" asked his Honor, leaning forward. "Did you ever hear of Cicero taking free lunches? Did you ever hear that Plato gamboled through the alleys of Athens? Tell me, sir, did you ever hear that Demosthenes slept under a coal shed or on a bale of hay? If you wanted to be a Plato there would be fire in your eye; your hair would have an intellectual cut; you'd step into a clean shirt and you'd hire a mowing machine to pare those finger nails. Sir, you have got to go up for four months."

A SAVAGE RAT.—A lady at Hoven, near Brighton, in England, while an inspection of her house was being made for the purpose of extirpating the rats, was furiously attacked by one of them. It was found that most of the rats came from the drain connected with the house, but among other things a piano was incidentally inspected, when a large rat and five young ones were found secreted in the works. The old rat, on finding its place of concealment observed, flew at the lady who was directing the search. She was immediately, in consequence, seized with a fit, and only recovered to find herself seriously ill.

Beating the Wind.

The Boston *Journal* has the following concerning Goldsmith Maid's great achievement in her trot for $2,500 to beat her record of 2:14¼, at Mystic Park:

The track, being one of the best in the country, if not the best, was in good condition, and bets were high that the Maid would win the purse. Budd Doble drove her, and her owner, Mr. Smith, eagerly watched the trots from the stand. The track was scraped anew at the conclusion of the second heat of the first race, and as the Maid made her appearance the applause of the spectators was most enthusiastic. George Ayre's mare Jennie, drove by Golden, also appeared, to run with the Maid.

In the first heat, off they went, the Maid not breaking once, and apparently making no effort whatever. She past the half in 1:10 and made the mile with great ease in 2:19½. It was found that the drivers carried eight pounds over-weight, which was reduced by lowering the weight of the cushions. This however, did not in the least discourage those who had profound faith in her powers and that she would be allowed to show them, and about five o'clock preparations were made for the second heat, the track being again scraped.

The interest manifested was intense. Every one who could do so mounted an elevated position and eagerly watched for the start, which was made shortly, the Maid passing the wire at wonderful speed, and speeding on to the quarter, which she passed in 33½ seconds. There was some suspicion of a break just before the half, it might have been a skip, but many thought not, and it was so slight no one could be certain that it was one. She passed the half in 1:06½, and fled on with unprecedented speed, closely followed by the runner. The third was turned and the trial moment arrived. The driver wanted to score the best time ever made, and the Maid was in sympathy with him, and he had but to urge her to do her best, and the noble trotter bravely made the endeavor, coming down the homestretch magnificently and shooting the wire in just 2:14. The deafening cheers that filled the air was the response, and proudly did Budd Doble alight from the sulky, when the Queen was led to her stable.

A Sortie and a Suicide.

Writing of the Bohemians of Paris, a correspondent says: "Not long ago, a journalist of some note and decided cleverness, announced to his friends that he had accumulated 2,500 francs. He said he had been trying for seven or eight years to get exactly that sum, and that, having actually gotten it, he experienced a sense of happiness he had never before known. Wishing to celebrate the event, he invited half a dozen of his companions to dinner at a neighboring restaurant. During its progress they drank wine enough to set them on what is called here, *une bamboche*. The consequence was, that in lest than twenty-four hours, the journalist had spent every sou in his possession. In America this would not be a very extravagant debauch, anymore than the accumulation of $500 by a professional scribe, would appear remarkable. In France, however, finances are rated differently. A man who gets rid of 2,500 francs, by the indulgence of a lark, is regarded as a reckless prodigal. Our people waste more than that and style it a bagatelle; but the Parisian moves to soberer measures. The inky spendthrift, as it proved, had designed to appropriate the amount he had saved, to discharging a debt owed by his widowed mother, on a small farm near Fontainebleau. When he was entirely himself, he was so overwhelmed with remorse, and so distrustful of his ability ever to acquire so much again, that he resolved upon the national remedy for grievous ills. He disposed of the worldly goods he had, and with the proceeds, gave a *petit* supper to the same familiars who had dined with him the day before. The entertainment was not marked by any excess. The scribe never appeared more cheerful or more brilliant. About midnight he parted with his friends in the best of spirits, and the next day at noon, he was found dead in his nearly naked apartment, a brazier of charcoal in the corner revealing the agency of his suicide."

Light and Shade at Saratoga.

Olivia writes to the Philadelphia *Press* from Saratoga: "Down the hill comes a curious couple. Nothing strange about them when considered apart, but, arm-in-arm, they command the closest scrutiny. The woman is young—not over twenty. She has a pretty milk-and-water face, and there is that about it which would lead the beholder to infer that it is American born of Irish parentage. She is neatly dressed, and if alone would pass unnoticed by, scarcely ruffling public attention. But now all eyes are directed towards her. The Fifth avenue dowager is thrown in the shade. The belle in blue silk and Valenciennes is totally forgotten. Why? The young girl's hand rests confidingly on the arm of a black man. He, too, is young—perhaps twenty-five—his countenance is of a high intellectual type, straight, classic nose, fine, large eyes, and handsome mouth, but his skin is of inky darkness and his hair such as the Creator made expressly for this race alone. The bearing of the girl indicates weakness; the bearing of the man indicates strength. Her eyes are cast down in confusion; his are upraised and defiant, as much as to say, 'What are you going to do about it?' After the first look of astonishment the crowd surveys the parties with good-natured indifference, except the young Irish policeman who is 'on duty' inside the railing at the Spring. His passionate nature shows itself in the scorn and disdain in his face."

A Parson's Joke.

We were a good deal amused at an anecdote we heard the other day, of a certain preacher, whose calling confined him within the limits of old Kentucky. He had preached in his parish many years, and of course, ran rather short of the eloquence so much needed to keep parishioners awake and astonished. Let him preach ever so well, it made no difference—they had got used to him, and used to sleeping, and sleep they would, to his great annoyance. At last he hit upon an expedient to bring 'em all up standing, as the saying is. He procured a small tin whistle, which he took with him to the pulpit, and after taking his text, and "blazing away" till his lungs were sore, and his hearers all comfortably dozing and nodding approval to each other, he suddenly drew it forth, and gave a shrill too-a-too. In an instant the whole congregation was awake and upon their feet, staring at each other and wondering what in the name of pickles and human nature, as Sam Slick says, was to come next. "You're a set of smart specimens of humanity, ain't you?" said the divine whistler, as he slowly gazed around on the astonished assemblage. "When I preach the gospel to you, you will go to sleep; but the moment I go to play, you're wide awake, up and coming, like a rush of hornets with a pole in their nest!"

INSANE CRIMINALS.

Noted Persons Kept in Confinement in the State Asylum.

Located in the heart of our city, says the Auburn (N. Y.) *Advertiser*, the Criminal Insane Asylum, though the only one in this State, is little noticed, partially because of its retired location, and partly because of the rules of the institution, which forbid general admission to the halls, where the doubly unfortunates are confined. It was first intended only for those who were charged or had been convicted of a capital offence, as a place of confinement until the patient should have been declared sufficiently improved to proceed with the trial or the execution of the law. Afterward the scope of the institution was enlarged, and it was designated by the State for the confinement and treatment of all insane criminals, then or afterwards immured in any of the State prisons. About three years since, the plan was again somewhat modified by the Legislature, so as to admit the insane of the numerous city and county penitentiaries throughout the State, the county from whence they came defraying their expenses.

Among the persons now confined in the asylum, who, from their notoriety, have become objects of general interest, Frank Walworth, who was transferred from the prison hospital about a month since, by order of Dr. Ordronaux, State Commissioner of Lunacy. Walworth is being treated for epilepsy, and seems to be improving. He still preserves his characteristic stubbornness and family pride, and is adverse to the society of his associates. As if to make himself appear either superior in some way, or at least different from his fellow convicts, whenever he exercises in the yard he wears a blanket thrown about his shoulders. On the first occasion of his doing this, his attendant asked him if he wouldn't have a coat, to which he rather haughtily answered, "No, thank you; I used to wear a shawl when I was in college, and I prefer this now." His friends entertain hopes of securing a pardon for him soon. Last Sunday his mother and her cousin, ex-Gov. Bramlette of Kentucky, visited him. While he was evidently pleased to see them, yet he did not betray himself in any violent expression of joy.

The veiled murderess, Mrs. Henrietta Robinson, still retains all the characteristics of her peculiar temperament. She is averse to questions or to conversation of any kind; is very reticent and says she doesn't want a pardon. Notwithstanding her long confinement—over twenty years—she holds her age remarkably well, not appearing any older than she really is. From the little that she does say, as well as from the circumstances disclosed on her trial, it is evident that previous to the committing of the crime, the penalty of which she is now suffering, she was undoubtedly the mistress of some man very prominent and influential in politics.

Kate Stoddard, the alleged murderess of Charles Goodrich, is manifestly a lunatic. Though usually very quiet, at times she betrays a very violent temper and reveals a passion strong enough to induce any one to believe her capable of committing the crime with which she is charged, when once it should be aroused. When she is in one of those passionate moods her very look is sufficient to keep a stout-hearted person at a safe distance. She says she "cannot keep her eyes off from those geraniums," which bloom so luxuriously in front of the asylum. It is to be noticed that she only says this when some one observes her in her customary abstracted moods, and attempts to question her. Hence it is quite probable that she makes this commonplace observation to conceal her real thoughts. Lizzie Lloyd King is her real name, although she is more generally known as Kate Stoddard.

Mrs. Dwyer, who murdered her three children and attempted to cut the throat of her husband, appears the same as when she executed her triple crime. She still avows, apparently in good faith, that she had a right to kill them, and that it was her duty to do so; "for, she says, "they were innocent, and if I had not killed them, they would have grown up in sin and wickedness, and when they died they would have gone to hell; but if they died while they were still innocent, they are sure of heaven."

Her case, like that of many others similarly confined, is a truly pitiable one, and no one can fail to feel the greatest sympathy for her, even in view of the awful crime she has perpetrated. There are, however, few persons who would not, after continual association with such scenes, become so accustomed to them as to lose all sympathy and to regard them more as subjects for cruel than kind treatment. But Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie belong to that small class whose kindness seems to increase by the diffusion of it, and their faithful attention and amiableness are not only appreciated by those over whom they watch, but by every one familiar with their difficult duties. Truly they stand almost alone in their good works, inasmuch as there are so very few who are qualified by nature find disposition to do what they are doing.

The Christian Chinee.

The first marriage of a Christian Chinaman and a Christian Chinawoman in San Francisco, according to a local paper, passed off with great *eclat*. The contracting parties were Loi Mong and Miss Chung Fu. The bridegroom was converted to Christianity in his native country, and upon his arrival here entered upon a missionary work among his countrymen. Among his converts, which were numerous, was the fair moon-eyed belle, Chung Fu. The marriage ceremony was performed at the Chinese Mission Home, corner of Sacramento and Stockton streets, in the presence of a large number of invited guests, including Mongolian and white folks. Rev. Dr. Loomis officiated in English, and Rev. Ira M. Condit in Chinese. The bride wore an elegant white gros grain, skirt *en train*, panier, looped up with sprays of orange-blossoms and little satin bows. Her *trousseau* would have created envy in an American girl's breast. The corsage was worn high, with white illusion ruche. The hair was elaborately dressed and surmounted with a wreath of orange blossoms. A handsome point-lace veil fell in graceful folds over the bride's shoulders. She wore ornaments of pearls and gold. The bridegroom was dressed in a stylish suit of black. After the ceremony the happy pair and their guests sat down to a magnificent banquet. The Chinese couple then went into the country on a wedding tour.

LESS SUGAR.—In Paris the dealers in refreshments have had a Congress to agree upon the important reform of reducing from six to five the number of pieces of sugar served with a cup of coffee. Formerly they served six pieces with each cup; the customer put three pieces in his coffee, two in his pocket, and left one on his saucer out of respect for public opinion. Now that only five are served, he puts three in the coffee, still leaves one out of sense of public decency—and the other one puts in his pocket.

Artificial Irrigation.

Colorado has grown rapidly in population and wealth, but just at present it seems as though the scarcity of water were about to impose a limit to the prosperity of the State. Summer rain is a rarity in Colorado, and the rivers are few and frequently nearly dry. Shut out from access to the sea, from which water for purposes of irrigation could be obtained, and covered with a soil into which the occasional rains of winter suddenly sink and vanish, the dearth of water is a serious calamity to the State, and the problem of artificial irrigation is one of exceptional difficulty.

Of course while there are rains, however infrequent, and streams, however shallow, irrigation is not an engineering impossibility. The plan of building vast reservoirs on the mountains, which will hold water enough to irrigate the country during the whole of the dry season, has been proposed. Hitherto no experiment of the kind has been undertaken on anything like so imposing a scale. The water wheels and canals which irrigate Egypt, and the tanks which in many places are used to store water for manufacturing and other purposes during dry seasons, are types of the only familiar methods of the artificial collection and distribution of water. The bold engineers of Colorado, knowing that these petty plans would entirely fail of the purpose in so large a territory as that which now needs irrigation, are forced to either abandon the problem or else to build reservoirs which will be larger that many respectable lakes. The task may be accomplished, but the cost will necessarily be enormous.

The want of water is the great obstacle in the way of the settlement of other parts of the great West as well as Colorado. The planting of trees may perhaps in some slight degree increase the frequency of rain, but the experiment is as yet a doubtful one, and is only less costly than irrigation. After all, in view of the vast extent of our territory, it may perhaps be wisest to abandon the sandy and burning regions of Colorado and Arizona to the Indians and the mining adventurers. Our population is as yet sparse enough in regions where rains are plentiful and streams abundant, and these regions must always possess a vast advantage over those where artificial irrigation is a necessary condition of agriculture and manufactures.

The Austrian Polar Expedition.

The scientific world will receive with peculiar gratification the intelligence not only of the safety of the members of the Austrian Polar expedition, sent out some two years ago, but that the expedition has added another valuable contribution to the map of the Arctic seas. At or near the eighty-third degree north latitude, the highest point reached by the expedition, and north Nova Zembla, a tract of land was discovered which may prove to be, from further explorations, a large island or one of an extensive group of islands, like that at the head of Baffin's Bay. If so, then we may have the fact established that the only possible practicable route for sailing vessel or steamer to the North Pole is the route of the Pacific Equatorial current through Behring Strait. The full report of this returning Austrian expedition will, no doubt, largely contribute to the settlement of this important question. Captain Hall has shown that the difficulties of reaching the North Pole, against the strong outflowing and ice-packed current of Baffin's Bay and Davis' Strait are perhaps insurmountable; and now, if the route from Norway be proved impracticable from a group of islands with narrow passages blocked up with ice, Behring Strait going in with the Pacific Equatorial current, may be the proper route for the next Polar expedition, whether from Europe or America.

Chinese Servants.

If a Chinese servant is discharged and about to leave, in a few well chosen but mysterious characters, he sets forth the causes, either upon scraps of paper, or on the walls of the rooms he has occupied. If there has been any difference of opinion about wages, any exactions of services not agreeable, or other real or fancied grievances, these matters are set forth in these few characters, which can only be read by the successors of that particular servant. In one instance, related by a San Francisco paper, a family had a succession of servants, coming and going all the time. As they treated their servants well, the work being light and the pay liberal, they could not for a long time divine the cause. It finally occurred to them that some months before they had been obliged to dismiss a refractory servant. It turned out that this servant had left his cabalistic sign. He had got even by showing up the family to all his successors. The Oriental document was effaced from the wall, and there has been no further trouble. When the wrath of John is kindled and he writes on the wall or other place, it is said he is neither very delicate nor truthful in his statements.

A Home Maker.

Helen Hunt writes: "The most perfect home I ever saw was a little house into the sweet incense of whose fires went no costly things. A thousand dollars served as a year's living of father, mother, and three children. But the mother was the creator of a home; her relations with her children were the most beautiful I have ever seen; even the dull and commonplace man was lifted up and enabled to do good work for souls by the atmosphere which this woman created; every inmate of her house involuntarily looked into her face for the key-note of the day, and it always rang clear. From the rosebud or clover leaf which, in spite of her hard housework, she always found to put by our plates at breakfast, down to the story she had on hand to be read in the evening, there was no intermission of her influence. She has always been and always will be my ideal of a mother, wife and home maker. If to her quick brain, loving heart, and exquisite face had been added the appliance of wealth and the enlargement of wider culture, hers woutd have been absolutely the ideal home. As it was, it was the best I have ever seen."

Stopping a Mowing-Machine.

Illinois must have some lively hayfields, if the following is authentic. We should rather ride than walk through that grass, and even then we would get tied up, it seems. An Illinois paper says: The farmers down on the river bottoms are having a good deal of trouble with snakes. It is said the reptiles abound abundantly down that way. Joseph Snider, while driving his mowing-machine through the field the other day, was surprised to find the horses stalled, and, upon examining, discovered the snakes so thick in the wheels and cogs as to completely clog the whole running arrangement. One black snake was fifteen feet seven inches in length, and seven inches in diameter. There were several other snakes mixed up in the mowing-machine, but all the balance were of less calibre.

Items of Interest.

Rev. O. B. True was married the other day in Connecticut. Hope he will.

Eleven members of a jury in a recent case in an English court responded to the name of Jones.

Important new discoveries of salt springs have been made in the valley of the Saginaw.

Chicago has a rich young lady who has a mania for buying dogs. She has invested $7,000 in them so far.

An Eastern debating society is trying to settle which is the hardest to keep, a diary or an umbrella.

Thirty-four vessels laden with this season's wheat are reported to be on their way to England from San Francisco.

An Arizona girl, pretty, and only sixteen, owns 10,000 head of cattle, and she is not engaged to be married—as yet.

When a young fellow begins to talk of "the last little delicate aquiline curve in a sensitive nose" of his girl, he's a goner.

There never was a thoroughly happy marriage where the husband was master and the wife his servant.—And "wisey wersey."

Cattle are herded on the salt marsh, in Jewell county, Kansas, at 15 cents per head a month. The people in the vicinity of the marsh gather large quantities of the salt crust for their cattle.

If any carriage upsets or injures another carriage in the streets of St. Petersburg, or if any passenger is knocked down, the horses of the offending vehicle are seized and confiscated to the use of the fire brigade.

At a meeting of the Colored Mutual Association of Rome, Georgia, Mr. Moses Bailey advised the colored people to be patient, industrious and law-abiding, and to allow no indiscretion to place them in antagonism with the whites.

The Indians of the White Earth Reservation of Minnesota, whose crops have been so badly damaged by the grasshoppers, have contributed nearly $100 in cash for the relief of the Southwest people, who have lost all their crops. This speaks well for poor Lo.

One of the guests at the United States hotel, Saratoga, is the widow of a wealthy citizen of Buffalo. She is sixty years of age. She is accompanied by her widowed son-in-law, who is just half her age. These two persons are engaged to be married, and will be united next winter.

Lovers of the weed may be pleased to know that at a recent meeting of the British Medical Society, a paper was read, showing that disease of the gums and tongue is frequently caused by smoking, and confirming Dr. Jenner's theory that the habit causes palpitation of the heart.

"Do you believe there are any people who never heard the 'Old Hundred?'" asked a musical young lady at the family table. "Lots of folks never heard it," interrupted the precocious young brother. "Where are they, I should like to know?" "In the deaf and dumb asylums!"

Prof. Klob of Vienna recently made a post-mortem examination of a man 73 years of age. The body was found to be infested with thousands of trichinæ spiralis, many of them still alive. The invasion of the parasites it was believed had occurred at least fifteen or twenty years previous to the man's death of marasmus.

A grand juror in Colfax county, Miss., violated his oath by telling a friend of a bill that had been found against him, and advised him to hide until the court had adjourned. The friend took the advice, but his kind informant had to pay a fine of $200 and go to jail for thirty days.

A pouting bride, on her first sea voyage, writes home: "The motion of a screw steamer is like riding a gigantic camel that has the heart disease, and you do not miss a single throb. I know of nothing to compare with it for boredom, unless it be your honeymoon when you have married for money."

"Your Honor," said a prisoner to a Paris judge, "my lawyer is not here and I request a delay of the case for eight days. "But," said the judge, "you were caught in the act of it, what can any lawyer say for you?" "That is just what I should like to hear," said the prisoner, and the Court laughed, but sentenced him to a year.

The Khivan expedition is said to have brought into notice a rival to the famous Prussian *erbswurst*, or pea-sausage. The Russian soldiers were fed chiefly on biscuits composed one-third of flour of rye, one-third of beef reduced to powder, and one-third of sauerkraut also reduced to powder. The soldiers had a great relish for this food, and their good health during the expedition is attributed in great part to the use of it.

A Darkened Life.

In Nashua, N. H., says an exchange, resides a young girl whose pitiful lot excites the deepest sympathy, yet for whom sympathy can do but little in alleviation of the sad misfortune which has darkened her life. When a child she was terribly scalded about the head and face, and although she survived her injuries, she was thenceforth disfigured for life, and the rosy face of childhood was changed to a mask—a travesty on the human countenance—absolutely frightful in its hideousness. In Lowell, Mass., where she once lived, so great was the horror excited by her appearance that she was forbidden by the authorities to show herself on the streets. At Nashua she ventured out the other day, and several ladies fainted at sight of her, and a cry is now made upon the authorities of that place to forbid her appearance on the streets. What a mournful fate is hers! To live through the terrible physical suffering only to endure henceforward a keener mental anguish in the knowledge that she is a thing of horror, to be abhorred and shunned by human kind, with no hope in the future except the grave, which shall hide her deformities from the gaze of her fellow beings.

Unknown Neighbors.

Neighbors in cities often need to travel to become acquainted with each other. A good story is told of two Boston neighbors. A gentleman and lady who occupied the same seat on an Eastern-bound train of cars in Ohio, recently, casually falling into conversation, found that they both belonged in Boston and were going home. On their arrival at the depot in Boston, they both got into the same hack, and the hackman having inquired of the man where he wanted to go, he replied, "No. 12—— Street." "You may leave me at the same place," said the lady. The man was a good deal surprised, but when they arrived at the house, they found that they had been living in adjoining houses, the entrances to which were not three feet apart, for several years, and had not known each other."

DAMAGES.—A young and stylishly-dressed colored woman entered the Tivoli Gardens, in Chicago, and ordered a glass of beer, which was denied her on account of her dusky complexion. The next day a bill was filed in the Circuit Clerk's office, which set forth in legal parlance that plaintiff was not a negro, but a Mexican, a direct lineal descendant of the Montezumas, and possibly heir to a throne, and that she was damaged by the refusal of a glass of beer to the amount of $10,000, which she claimed at the hands of her attorney in the August term of the Circuit Court.

A SEVERE PUNISHMENT.—When a person is found guilty of drunkenness, in Burmah, he is paraded through the streets by the State Ministers, who read the crime at the street corners, and lash him with thongs. He is then taken to the high court and flogged more severely, and then sent home. If he is found guilty a second time he is treated in the same way, and then banished from the country.

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.......................Editor.

—0—

Centre Hall, Pa., Oct. 1, 1874.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.
Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

Democratic Nominations.

For Supreme Judge,
HON, WARREN J. WOODWARD, of Berks.
For Additional Law Judge,
JOHN H. ORVIS.
For Lieutenant Governor,
HON. JOHN LATTA, of Westmoreland.
For Auditor General,
HON. JUSTICE F. TEMPLE, of Greene
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, of Philadelphia.
For Congress,
L. A. MACKEY.
For State Senator,
WM. A. WALLACE.
ASSEMBLY,
S. T. Shugert, Bellefonte,
S. S. Wolf, Potter.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. L. Spangler, Bellefonte.
COMMISSIONER,
J. Newlin Hall, Howard.
CO. SURVEYOR,
J. H. Reifsnyder, Penn.
AUDITOR,
Adam Yearick, Marion.

WHO MAY VOTE.

It is well to remind our readers that under the new Constitution, every person offering to vote must show:

1. That he has been a citizen of the United States at least one month.—This will cut off all persons naturalized after the third day of October in the present year.

2. That he has resided in the State a year, or, if formerly a resident and removed therefrom shall have returned six months preceeding the election.—This is the same provision that prevailed in the old Constitution.

3. That he has resided in the election district where he offers to vote, at least two months immediately before the election.

4. That he has, within two years and at least a month before the election, paid a State or county tax assessed at least two months prior to the election.

Let no man move from one ward or disitrict immediately before the election and expect to vote.

* * *

The radicals of New York have renominated Gen. Dix for governor. Sam'l J. Tilden is the democratic nominee.

* * *

Jack L. Spangler is one of the people's favorites upon the democratic ticket, and he will make a capable district attorney. He is a self-made young man, very studious and sustains an unblemished character. He speaks both languages and that is a matter of great importance to our people.

* * *

Four years ago, when the district was hopelessly radical, every democrat was proud with Mr. Mackey as a candidate for congress. He is the same man still, only the more deserving. He was the only man who then had courage to face the enemy in a district that was heavily against him.

* * *

The Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin, radical, opposes a third term for Grant. It cites Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson as having opposed such a thing as electing a president for a third term. Is is right, but the fellow that wants it now is Grant.

* * *

The Grangers are not opposed to railroads and honest railroad men. They only protest and war against railroad monopoly and extortion such as the western farmer especially has suffered from. The Grangers wish to see competing roads built, so that through competition fair rates only are charged for carrying produce. The State Grange of Texas is giving its influence in favor of the completion of the Texas Pacific railroad now under construction, and which will compete with roads that have heretofore held a monopoly of the carrying trade in that section, and by which the agriculturists down there have been forced to pay unwarranted freight charges. Hence the Texas Grangers are giving all the support and encouragement in their power to have the Texas Pacific completed, as it will have the effect of reducing the high freight charges paid by them. We say "go ahead," to the Grangers, in this respect, it is a move that will benefit other people as well as the Granger.

* * *

The district nominations give general satisfaction in the different counties. The people never were better pleased. In another column we print extracts from a few of our exchanges, commending the nomination. We could fill columns of like sentiments, but these suffice to show the popularity of Mesers. Orvis, Mackey and Wallace. In Pennsvalley, the stronghold of Centre county democrats, we never saw a ticket more acceptable to the people, and there is not a dissenting voice, all warmly endorse the doings of the conferences. Even the republicans admit the ticket to be a good and strong one.

* * *

A New Orleans paper publishes a list of the stubs in Governer Kellogg's check-book, which shows the payment by him of sums ranging from $2,000 to $500 to various Radical Congressmen.

Several minor engagements between the Spanish and insurgent forces are reported in Cuba.

An accident occurred on the Mississippi Central Railroad on 27. near Holly Springs, Miss., by which fifteen persons were wounded. The accident was caused by a recent flood.

A fire on Chartres street, New Orleans, destroyed seven buildings on 27, valued at $100,000, and insured for half the sum.

Mount Etna is reported in a state of eruption, several houses having been destroyed in a neighboring village.

The District Nominees—Orvis, Wallace and Mackey.

Already do the sounds of joy come up to us, from the democracy of other parts of the state, on the excellency of our district nominees, made by the various conferences at Bellefonte, on Wednesday, 23. Surely when the democracy of the entire state endorse such men as Orvis, Wallace and Mackey, we in the district, who are more immediately interested have great reason to be proud. Yes, and the democracy do feel proud of these their leaders, for, while other districts have good and able men, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have men who are the peers of any three in the commonwealth, for ability, integrity and honesty. This is admitted by all—republicans as well as democrats.

Democrats now work for the nominees. If ever a ticket deserved contending for, it is that headed by Orvis for Judge, Mackey for Congress, and Wallace for Senator. No blemish there—it is faultless—the men are purely and solidly the choice of the people. We have the satisfaction of supporting nominees untainted by ring touches, despisers of slates, and the recorded enemies of corruption.

Hon. John H. Orvis, as a legislator and a Judge, is down as the arch enemy of corruption, rings, roosters and lawbreakers. Our readers all know him and his eminent abilities.

Hon. W. A. Wallace, the gallant leader of the democracy in the senate for the last twelve years, is down upon the record as the vigilant enemy of every species of monopoly and special legislation; and in all that long and faithful career in the senate, we defy any one to point out a single vote or speech that is not in favor of the interests of the masses, the FARMER, MECHANIC and LABORING MAN. We repeat, we defy any one opposed to Mr. Wallace, to take up his record and point out where that able, fearless and devoted champion of the peoples' rights was not true to his trusts. Democrats, honest republicans, you all know Wm. A. Wallace, you know that he can not be spared in the senate at this important juncture when the state is throwing from her bowels the corruptions that so long afflicted her. He has ever been one of the noble and true men who balloted unceasingly to purify legistion and drive out corruption. These are the kind of men that the taxpayers—the farmer, mechanic and laboring men—must now stand by, for the good work is not all accomplished by the adoption of the new constitution, and none knows the field and where the weeds are so well as our nominee for senator, Wm. A. Wallace.

On a par with Messrs. Orvis and Wallace, stands our gallant nominee for Congress, L. A. Mackey—the people's man in every sense of the word; the friend and patron of the farmer, the mechanic, the laboring man, and the generous-hearted and liberal-handed father of the needy. Often in past years have the poor of Lock Haven and Clinton county had occasion to say, "God bless our friend Mackey." But aside of all that, Mr. Mackey has the ability necessary for the position. He understands the political questions of the day, and especially the intricate question of finance, and having the stamp of integrity upon his brow and impressed it on all his past conduct, he is the only proper person the people could find who seemed to answer in the present state of affairs. Col. Mackey is an honor to this district, and we feel proud to advocate his election, and we know that when he shall have served his term in Congress, to which he will be elected by an overwhelming majority, that he will return more beloved and esteemed than ever, for he will be found to have been true to his people and their interests, and because the toiling masses will find his votes to have been in favor of ameliorating their condition, a trait in Mr. Mackey's character which has ever stood out in bold relief.

There, voters of central Pennsylvania, is a ticket that has no taint of "ring" about it, save the clear and joyful wring of true integrity, honesty and capacity. It remains now for the people to say on the 3rd of November, whether they will stand by good men, who have ever stood by them. We know that the people will be true to themselves.

* * *

Free From Rings.

Some of the "opposition" of the "stop thief" order, who compose all there is of what is called "the ring," in order to draw attention from themselves, attempted to raise the cry of "ring" against L. A. Mackey. But it did not stick anywhere. Now the real facts are these: The ring tried to bring out a candidate in Union county to interfere with Mackey, but no democrat would bite, and the people of Union county, unasked went unanimously for Mackey. Was there any ring there?

The same cattle tried to get out Mr. Hall, of Elk, but he was too sensible a democrat, and the people of Elk went unanimously for Mackey. Did that sound like ring?

Clinton county went unanimously for her own worthy son, and the charge of ring does not come in there either.

Clearfield county unsolicited went unanimously for Mackey. The people fixed the matter on him of their own accord, and if that is ring, it is the kind of ring that always should make nominations.

Now if there is such a thing as a peoples' ring, Mackey is the choice of that circle, we admit. But if you mean the low, tricking, corrupt politician's ring, that concern was dead set against Mackey, because he would not identify himself with it.

The attempt of the opposition to cause dissension and split, failed and they stand alone at the grave of their still-born infant, which they bury in darkness, themselves the pall-bearers and mourners.

The same remarks apply to our other nominees, Messrs. Orvis and Wallace.

* * *

Now that the democratic ticket is complete, we invite the candid attention of every honest man to it. Commence at the top with Warren J. Woodward, the opposition even can find no fault with him, for Supreme Judge. Then is Hon. John Latta, a former member of the House and Senate, with a record untainted by any thing that savors of corruption. Next comes Justus F. Temple, one of the purest and best men in the state and the idol of Green county, he is our nominee for the important office of Auditor General, where the game of "Addition, Division and Silence" was played under a radical incumbent. Next comes the gallant soldier, Gen. M'Candless who went through the thickest of the war, a statesman and senator of clean record—he is our nominee for Sec'y of Internal Affairs. Then are these noble campions of honesty, Messrs. Orvis, Mackey and Wallace, of whom we speak more at length in another column. Then for Asembly, Hon. S. T. Shugert and Lieut. S. S. Wolf, both men of large intelligence, unstained character, and tried heretofore and never found wanting; the latter, Mr. Wolf, having served gallantly as a soldier. We beg to remind democrats of the importance of electing two democratic members from this county, as the next session will be a highly important one, many reforms are to be made, and a U. S. Senator is to be chosen, and one single vote may decide who he shall be. Then come J. L. Spangler, for District Attorney, J. N. Hall for Commissioner, and Henry Yearick, for Auditor, all men from among the people, and who are known to have the peoples' interests at heart. Democrats, stand by these men. Each one has been fairly nominated; any faltering will have a damaging effect upon the future of the party.

* * *

Our District Nominations.

Our district nominees are as popular abroad as at home. The democracy of the entire state is complimenting us upon our ticket. The Bloomsburg Republican, edited by that veteran H. L. Dieffenbach, speaks of them as follows:

Mr. Mackey's fitness for Congress is conceded, and no question as to its entire propriety has been raised except that he is and has long been President of a National Bank. But this circumstance loses its force when the fact is stated that Mr. Mackey is not favorable to the National banking system, and his bank only accepted it when forced to do so by the heavy and irresistable exactions of the Federal government. It would abandon the National feature whenever the Federal laws permitted. Under his management as a State institution the Bank was one of the best and most successful, bearing a most important part in the developement of the upper West Branch valley, establishing manufacturies, &c. Forced into the Federal system by inexorable laws, it continued to be an eminently useful institution and never exceeded its charter or imposed upon the public by charging more than six per cent interest. It was and continues to be an exception generally to all such institutions, its direction always having acted upon the idea that it was established for the public good and not merely for the profit of its stockholders. Objection on this ground, therefore disappears, and Mr. Mackey's eminent financial abilities add largely to his qualifications for the position of Congressman.

The action of Clinton county assures the return of Mr. Wallace to the Senate, which will be gratifying to a large portion of the party in the State, and will be of party and public benefit. Unable to agree with him in all respects, we yet cordially admire his general ability, personal integrity, earnestness of character, and patriotism of purpose. The objection exists that his relations with railroads necessarily somewhat divides his affections and detracts from his influence, but the people in this district do not seem to regard this fact as of material importance. As a leader of the minority in the Senate, he has prevented many bad and accomplished many good results, and has been more successful in these directions than minority leaders usually are. In these days of inferiority it is an honor to a constituency to keep a man of his ability constantly in high official position.

No man ever went to the Judicial bench with higher hopes and prospects of honor and usefulness, on the part of his friends, than John H. Orvis, and proudly has he thus far vindicated their confidence and sagacity. The public accorded to him great ability and the strictest conscious integrity, and he has added largely already to the great esteem in which he was held. A brilliant judicial career is before him. He will probably be elected without opposition—at least by a majority that will amount to the same thing.

Pittsburg Post.

The Democratic Senatorial Conferees of the Centre, Clearfield and Clinton district met yesterday at Bellefonte, and nominated Hon. W. A. Wallace for State Senate. The nomination has been worthily bestowed, and as such it affords us extreme pleasure in recording it. The Senate of Pennsylvania can boast of no more able, hardworking or attentive member.

Williamsport Bulletin, radical.

Personally M. Mackey is very popular with the party, and if a democrat must be elected, we know of no better man.

Morning Patriot.

There is reason for congratulation among democrats throughout the state in consequence of the renomination of Hon. W. A. Walace as a democratic candidate for the state senate from the Centre, Clearfield and Clinton district.

Clinton Democrat.

The conferees meeting held at Bellefonte yesterday put in nomination Hon. L. A. Mackey for Congress, Wm. A. Wallace for State Senator, and John H. Orvis for additional Law Judge. On the eve of going to press, we cannot do more than congratulate the people of the district upon the presentation of so able and honorable a ticket, which it should be the aim of the demcracy of the district to give its most active and enthusiastic support, and to elect by a large and increased majority.

* * *

Business men and property owners of Chicago are at length brought to face the problem of transacting their business and holding their property securely without the aid of the insurance companies. The City Government of Chicago having declined to take the precautions again suggested by the National Board of Fire Underwriters in July last, that body has now issued a circular advising all companies to discontinue the business of fire insurance in Chicago after the 1st of October. No basis of compromise or other adjustment is yet suggested, but it hardly seems possible that Chicago can for long dispense with the aid of the insurance companies. As business is now done Chicago merchants could get no credit on uninsured goods, and would in fact have virtually to go out of business. Money cannot easily be raised by mortgage on uninsured buildings. A fire which should at any time destroy the uninsured stock or buildings of a wealthy citizen of Chicago, actively connected with its business system, thereby rendering him bankrupt, might bring a local financial crises in times of scarce money. The experiment on which Chicago seems fairly entered is a novel and momentous one, the results of which will be awaited with eager interest.

* * *

TO EUROPE FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE CUNARD LINE COMMENCE THEIR OPPOSITION FIGHT WITH THE NATIONAL LINE.

[From the New York Herald of 22d.]

The agents of the North Atlantic Steamship Conference failed to agree in the meeting yesterday. The result will be that passengers can now return to Great Britain for $15, instead of $27 and $25. The fight in the conference is between the National and Cunard lines, the former having begun an opposition to the Cunarders to Boston, and claiming the right on account of being a younger line, to charge considerably less steerage rate than the Cunarders. The question of freight to Boston has also entered into the discussion. A few minutes after the conference at No. 29 Broadway was over the first blow was struck, and the Cunarders commenced the fight by selling $15 tickets. Their example was speedily followed by the State line of Scotch steamers, who sell tickets at $12 net, allowing $3 commission to agents. The other lines asked all kinds of prices, $20 accepted in more than one case. The general remarks made by the representatives of the lines belonging to the conference was that it was very hard on them to have to suffer by the quarreling of the Cunarders and National line on account of the Boston trade. During the recent competition of the steamship lines from May till September upward of 50,000 emigrants have left these shores at rates varying from $12 to $15, the former being the rate at which tickets are sold to agents. During the recent high rates the American company's European steamers have been reaping a rich harvest, as the line has steadily refused to enter the conference, and has been carrying passengers at $17 to Liverpool. Mr. Francklyn, the agent of the Cunard steamers, who was absent at the last meeting, was present yesterday. A last attempt at a reconciliation is to be made to-day; but as war has been declared, and a formal disruption of the conference has taken place by the sale of $15 tickets, no solution can, it is thought, be possibly arrived at. The companies at Liverpool have been selling £3 ticket for New York, say $15, for many days past. As matters now stand the fight between the National and Cunard lines promises to be a long and bitter one.

* * *

The German publishing house which had commenced the publication of Beecher's "Life of Christ," has discontinued it since the revelations that have been made, having issued a circular saying "that the good name of our house maks it necessary that we should give up the idea of continuing to bring out the work." A Leipsig newspaper, commenting on the above, says: "And this is the highly estimable, highly honored Mr. Beecher as he appears before the world self-accused and self-condemned. No German of any thought of morality, no honorable German woman, can afford, under the circumstances, to read the 'Life of Christ,' coming from so impure a source." The verdict of innocence rendered by the Plymouth Church does not seem to have the soothing effect abroad that it possesses at home.

* * *

LUDICRUS SCENE IN A PULPIT.

A South German paper relates the following: In a Bavarian church of the most pronounced Catholic orthodoxy, the priest preached lately against the Old Catholics, and related such horrible things about them that his pious hearers were literally horror-stricken at Old Catholic impieties. At last the preacher cried out, "The Old Catholics are so vile that they will all be cast into the pit, and if what I tell you is not true, may the devil take me on the spot!" His excitement was terrible and he so struck the cushion that the bible fell from it. Not far from the pulpit there sat an American, who had a negro servant with him, to whom he beckoned to take the book up to the priest, who perhaps, never had seen one of these sons of Ham in his life. The negro at once obeyed, and as he mounted the lowest of the pulpit steps, the clergyman repeated his wish that the devil might come and take him if what he had said against the Old Catholics was not true. Although the negro went softly, the preacher heard his footsteps, and turning round, saw a black object solemnly, steadily, and surely approaching him. He looked at him with terror, and believing that he would be the next instant collared by his Satanic Majesty, he cried with trembling voice, "It is, after all, possible that there may be good people among the Old Catholics" Turning then round to see if the object had disappeared, he saw it still steadily approaching. The perspiration burst out on his brow, and, full of dispair, he called out, "There are many good people among the Old Catholics!" Thinking that this would suffice, he turned round, but what was his horror to find that the object was close at hand. Imagining himself in the very grasp of Beelzebub, turning partly to the negro and partly to the congregation, he cried out, "May the devil come and take me if the Old Catholics are not better than we are!" The terrified priest fainted from the fright, and it was only after some time that he recovered.

* * *

The "blessings" that were to flow from Grant's election still continue. The Western Railroads are now reducing the number and pay of their employees.

Subscribe for the Reporter.

FEES IN THE LOUISIANA BUSINESS.

The correspondence between Governor Kellogg and certain prominent men in and out of congress, with regard to fees in the Louisiana business is creating something of a sensation in official circles. It is generally conceded that it will lead to congressional investigation. The names of several parties who received money for alleged influence with congress in this matter will soon be made public.

Among those who are said to be involved are Marshal Pakcard and Collector Casey. Congressman Sypher, of Louisiana, says Kellogg was unable to answer all the demands made upon him for money by parties in Washington who professed to be able to defend his cause before congress. General Butler only received $1,000 whereas he expected and demanded $3,000 but Sypher said that Kellogg thought he paid him enough for services rendered, Senator Carpenter being a member of the committee on privileges and elections before which the Louisiana cass has to come, received the largest fee, though Caleb Cushing rendered the bulk of the legal services.

* * *

[From the Clearfield Republican, democratic.]

VERY STRANGE.—The editor of the Bellefonte Watchman last few weeks insisted that the Modoc meeting in this county was "a large one." If 18 delegates are a majority of "a large meeting" the editor is right. But why should this Centre county "straight-out" meddle so much in this disorganizing movement in this county. We look upon his movements with suspicion. We are satisfied that is the way he would view the matter were we to meddle with the local affairs of his county. This constant caucusing with disorganizers is unbecoming in him. His love for "old time Democrats," is a new departure. Ben Butler, Simon Cameron and John Scott belong to that class, and if he has any love for that school he has certainly undergone a great change lately. Gray, you had better take care of your own family, and let your neighbors alone. If you must talk about them, tell the truth, anyhow.

* * *

HONG KONG SWEPT BY A TYPHOON.

London, Sept 28—6 A. M.—A frightful tyhoon passed over Hong Kong yesterday The steamers Leonor and Albay, and eight other vessels, were wrecked or foundered and many are missing. A great number of houses were destroyed, and it is reported a thousand persons were killed. The damage to property in this city and harbor and surrounding country is immense.

* * *

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' COURTSHIP.

Henry L. Masker, a Newton widower, aged 82 years, was introduced to a 65-year old widow named Sarah Spangenbury last Friday. He resolved to marry her, and twenty-four hours of courtship ended in a visit to a minister on Saturday night, and Masker took his bride home. On Sunday they were the great attraction at church when he went home he gave his bride a present of $1,000 in addition to the jewels already bestowed. On Monday after a hearty breakfast, Mrs. Masker told her husband that she was going West, and she went. She left a note saying that "she would send for him when she wanted him."

* * *

It is not often that the result of a blundering policy are laid so bare before the eyes of a willfully mistaken ruler as in the thrice down-trodden State of Louisiana during the past few days. A whiff of popular indignation, and the ground was swept clear of the fraudulent government which cumbered it. Mr. Kellogg fled, not so much from armed foes as from his conscience, and hid himself in the sanctuary of the custom-house; hundreds of merchants, bankers, planters, politicians, implored that he should not be put back nobody asked that he should be, and the President and his Cabinet are said to have mourned because he wasn't worth putting back. President Grant knew long before that the Kellogg Government was illegal he saw now that it was despised and detested of the whole people. Yet to preserve a reputation for consistency, he was compelled to fly in the face not only of right and justice, but of expediency and conciliation. Could anything be more pitiful? The President should learn that obstinacy can be prolonged into a crime. —*Tribune*

* * *

On Saturday night four negroes set upon James English, a white man, at Wilkesbarre, and after knocking him down cut his throat, partially severing his windpipe. After the arrest of one of the assailants a crowd of two hundred people surrounded the officers, and with a rope in hands and cries of "Lynch him," tried to take him away from their custody, and only a strong force of police with drawn revolvers were able to keep them at bay. English is still living, but is in a precarious condition.

The last broad-gauge train on the Grand Trunk Railway between Portland, Me., and Montreal passed at two o'clock Saturday morning, after which the work of changing the gauge was begun, and at nine o'clock the road was ready for trains of the narrow gauge. Eighteen men were assigned to each section of four miles of road. This ends the broad-gauge system in Maine, which was commenced in 1844, and for which the last great battle was fought when public meetings were held to prevent the Maine Central Railroad from changing its gauge some years since.

At 1 o'clock Saturday morning the operator at McDonald's station, Schuylkill county, reported that there was firing of musketry at the Briar Hill coal mines, a half mile east of McDonald's, but could not give any definite information. It subsequently transpired that the firing was done by the advance of fifty strikers upon the picket line of Italian miners. Three volleys were fired without effect. The shooting was irregularly returned by the Italians. None were injured so far as known. Considerable excitement exists at the different mines.

On Friday night, the sawmill of Herr, Ricker & Co., located at Flat Rock, Nittany Valley, was burned to the ground, together with considerable of piled lumber. The loss is estimated at about $20,000, insurance on mill, $5,000, on lumber, $10,000. It was set on fire, by all accounts.

The banking house of Townsend & Co., of New Haven, Connecticut, has suspended. The liabilities of this firm are placed at $3,000,000. It is expected that the creditors will realize about forty per cent.

* * *

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

Curious Prehistoric Remains Recently Found in Greene County Missouri.

Springfield (Mo.), Correspondence of the St. Louis Times.

Twelve miles north of this city and two miles east of the Bolivar road, is one of the most wonderful artificial works which the dwellers of a remote antiquity have left for our conjecture and investigation. This remarkable curiosity consists of an immense mound, evidently a relic of the prehistoric race of mound builders, and its exact location is in Township 31, Range 22, Greene county.

Armed with the necessary implements for excavating, and accompanied by a couple of assistants I struck out for the scene of the mound a few days ago, determined to spend at least one day exploring and investigating.

The mound is located on higher point of a hill, which gradually rises to an elevation of about 300 feet above the level of the surrounding country, and is shaped similar to the base of a cone severed from the apex. The mound proper has a diameter of 131 feet across the summit, with a circumference of base of 1,500 feet. The perpendicular altitude is 62 feet.

Encompassing the mound on all sides—save the causeway on the north—is a trench or excavation about 200 feet wide and now about five feet deep, though it has apparently filled several feet in the ages that have elapsed since its construction. From this excavation was doubtless taken the earth used in rearing the mound. The approach or causeway to the summit of the mound is the remains of a rude flight of stairs, constructed originally of roughly hewn stones. Most of these steps are now displaced, and quite a number have rolled down into the trench below, but there is unmistakable evidence that they were at one time arranged in regular order of ascent, and could doubtless be again replaced in position by an intelligent architect.

On all sides of the mound, from base to dome, large boulders crop out. These stones are evidently scattered through the body of the mound, and materially add to its solidity and endurance.

Wherever these rocks are exposed to the elements the surface presents a most remarkable appearance, and can only be compared to worm-eaten hickory or ash, though the fissures are much deeper and the surface more rugged. The rock is of limestone formation, and is composed largely of the petrifactions of mollusks, ammonites, &c.

In the trench surrounding the mound are numberless petrified mollusks of all conceivable shapes. What is most singular, many of these shells have petrified into iron, instead of limestone or flint.

I found that about a foot beneath the surface there was a regular and solid platform of stone covering the entire top of the mound. This platform, though constructed by rude and unmechanical hands, is placed in position with a precision and firmness that might well defy the ravages of the elements in all coming ages.

About twelve feet from the northern edge of the mound, and directly on a line with the approach and stairway, I noticed a very perceptible elevation of the earth, covering an area of about twenty by fifteen feet, and driving a pick into the elevated ground the point struck upon solid rock a few inches below the surface. Knowing the rock struck was considerably more elevated than the general level of the layer of stone, I drove my pick into the elevation in several other places, always finding solid rock near the surface.

Determined to investigate further, I called my assistants to my aid, and soon a considerable portion of a large flat rock was laid bare. Pushing our work, we soon unearthed a piece of workmanship that an antiquarian would have worked a week to bring to light. The newly discovered curiosity consisted of a flat rock twelve feet long, ten feet wide and eleven inches thick. The centre of the stone was hollowed to a depth of six inches, with a margin of about one foot around the edge.

At the south end of the stone a round hole, five inches deep and four in diameter was drilled. Among the dirt taken out of this basin hewn in the stone was a large fossil tooth, and a piece of a small broken stone column, and several bits of pottery ware.

The mound presumptively belongs to the pliocene period, contemporaneous with the race of mound builders: while the mollusks and other petrifactions belong to the paleozoic age and the lower silurian period. There is abundant evidence to show that at some remote period all this southwestern country was submerged in water.

In viewing the wonderful antediluvian relic just described, the question arises. What was the object of its construction? Was it intended for a fortification, a place of abode, or could it have been designed as a place of worship? Though so much at variance with the popular ideas of savans, I am constrained, from the appointments of the mound, to hold to the latter theory. That the large stone reservoir on the summit was fashioned for the purpose of immolating victims at the shrine of some deity I think there can be no question. The appearance of the surroundings and debris all confirm that hypothesis. The remains of the broken column found in the hollow of the alter stone was in all probability a portion of a torch holder made to fit in the hole drilled at the head of the sacrifice urn while the molar would indicate the remnant of an immolated victim.

* * *

THE FORERUNNER OF REDEMPTION.

Prof. Samuel Harris, D. D., of Yale Divinity School, preached at the Clinton-ave. Congregational Church, Brooklyn. The preacher chose for his text: "Whither a forerunner is for us entered, even Jesus"—Hebrews, vi., 20. The word "forerunner," said he, occurs nowhere else in the New Testament, and here it is significant. It is a peculiarity of the inspired writers that their minds seem to be full even to overflowing of the thought that is in them. They very often throw in incidentally, in a single word or phrase, a thought scarcely less great than the main one they are seeking to put forth. The words of the text give us the representation of Jesus as our great forerunner into heaven. In the incarnation of Jesus we see God working redemption in the midst of human history. He becomes our forerunner, and we should follow him. The scriptural representation of man is that in his original condition he was in union with God, but that he was separated from Him by sin. There are two obstacles to his return. The first is from the nature of God. God in His infinite purity cannot take to His bosom the man of sin in all his impurity. The second obstacle is that man himself is contented with his condition and separation from God; but God is not content with this separation, but comes after men to bring about their redemption through the incarnation. When once God has come on earth, reconciling the world to Himself, from that moment He goes before us leading us in the way of light and glory. This is the general truth, Christ is our forerunner because He has placed Himself before us.

Considering this general truth in detail we find, first, that if Christ has been our forerunner, we have the certainty of all that He has promised to us if we follow Him, especially the life after death and the blessedness of those who believe in Him. In this age of unbelief there may be some doubt as to the future life. In fact, however, it is inherent in human nature to believe in a future life, and it is very difficult not to believe in it. Even among the most savage tribes there is a belief in a future state. In our intellectual speculation we smother the life of our nature and the voice which declares that there is a life beyond this world. Our God has added to all the arguments that reason may bring, the fact that God is Christ has wrought redemption by going on earth and dying and rising again into Heaven. Hundreds of years ago there were speculations to the effect that there was no western continent. Columbus with his vessel sailed from Europe and landed on these shores. After that there was no more doubting. Just so in this case. The Apostles referred to the fact that Jesus died and lived again; so shall we. The matter has been transferred from the domain of speculation to that of fact. Christ has made immortality luminous. He has gone behind the vail and has illuminated it.

Again, if Christ is our forerunner, then the way into the glory behind the vail is through our every-day life and duties. Sometimes in the more ecstatic moments of our Christian experience we seem to see the way leading to the pearly gates, and we think we see the road to heaven; but when we get back to our every-day cares and duties we seem to lose sight of it. We see the way to our employment merely. This is the road to heaven—through our humdrum duties. "In the wilderness shall the streams break forth." We go back to our work. We have the same places and conditions, but something seems now to be added to them. The way to our employment is the highway to heaven. Through the round of our daily, homely, prosaic duties lies the road to heaven, for of such was the life of Jesus. We are not told to search and to strain our eyes to see the gates of pearl and to think we have no hope until we see them. We are to do our duty faithfully in the love of Christ and for His sake. We are to seek Christ's footsteps in the tangled maze of life. Our question should be, "How shall we act in the spirit of Christ?" We should be living not to be ministered to but to be ministers. We are not walking with the golden gates of heaven before our eyes, but to see our next duty and to do it as a Christian should. We are like a person walking with a lantern in the darkness. He sees just a step ahead; after he takes that step he sees with his lantern just one step more. Redemption consists in sanctifying this life, not in lifting men above it or out of it.

Again, if Christ is our forerunner, this life which we sometimes speak of as so unworthy and the duties of which seem so petty, is glorified and ennobled. "The heavens declare the glory of God." But little of the glory of God does science scanning the heavens teach us when compared with that shown by Christ's life. That was the medium through which was made manifest the highest glory of God. There He has revealed to us that the human life is glorious. It is like Jacob's ladder, the greatest fact about which was that it led to Heaven. But still we get a detective view if we say that human life is glorious because it is a way to Heaven. It is more than this. It is itself divine. Christ experienced all suffering, all the fearful ills of life. We have the opportunity of showing the divine spirit in enduring them. This spirit, shown even in our business cares, is just as divine. God has sanctified this life, and made it consecrated just as are the spots on earth on which great deeds were done. We die as we live. We can see the footsteps of our Lord and we should follow them confidently.

FURNITURE.

JOHN BRECHBILL,

in his elegant New Rooms, Spring street, Bellefonte.

Has on hand a splendid assortment of HOUSE FURNITURE from the commonest to the most elegant.

CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SETS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WOOL MATTRESSES, HAIR MATTRESSES,

and anything wanted in the line of his business—homemade and city work. Also, has made a speciality and keeps on hand, the largest and finest stock of

WALL PAPER.

Goods sold at reasonable rates, wholesale and retail. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb6-ly

---

Miller & Son,

CENTRE HALL, PA.
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS,
for medicinal purposes.
Trusses & Supporters in great variety.
Also, choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
23oct tf MILLER & SON.

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS

The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLAR GRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice

VAN PELT & SHOOP, Centre Hall.
jan21-1y.

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

CENTRE HALL
Furniture Rooms!

EZRA KRUMBINE,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. They have constantly on hand, and make to order
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.
HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Their stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under their own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 26 feb. ly.

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3tf.

LEVI MURRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

F. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS.

WISON & HICKS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hardware and Stove Dealers
Builders Hardware
CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,
SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,
ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
STOVES.
SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK
STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood, Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WILSON & HICKS,
mar15 tf Bellefonte, Pa.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,

CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Summer Goods.

Consisting of the best assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
ever brought to Potter twp.
LOWEST CASH PRICES!

☞ Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

A. W. GRAFF.
my8-ly.

C. PECK'S
New
Coach Manufactory.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE,

All kinds of Reparing done.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!

HIGH RATES RUBBED OUT.

Goods at Old Fashioned Prices.
At the Old Stand of
WM. WOLF.
Would respectfully inform the World and the rest of mankind, that he has just opened out and is constantly receiving a large stock of
GOODS OF ALL KINDS
which he is offering at the very lowest market price.

DRY GOODS and

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Woll Flannels. Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

NOTIONS:

A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.

HATS & CAPS,

A full assortment of Men's Boy's and Children's of the latest style and best.

CLOTHING,

Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.

BOOTS & SHOES,

WM. WOLF.

CENTRE HALL
Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

☞ Remember, all oods offered cheaper than elsewhere
aug 25' 73-tf

The Granger Store!

Something New!

CASH AND PRODUCE FOR
CHEAP GOODS.

SHORT CREDIT & SHORT PROFITS.

ISREAL GRENOBLE,

Spring Mills has established a store to suit the times, and has a complete stock of
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
FISH, SALT,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
DRUGS, SPICES, OILS,
In short a full line of
EVERYTHING FOR LESS PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.
COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
5feb. y.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

J. & J. HARRIS.
No. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware; Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paint, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at

june5'68-tf. J. & J. HARRIS.

I. Guggenheimer.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer except the Leather and Shoe-finding, has filled up his shelves with a lot of

SPLENDID NEW GOODS,
embracing
READY MADE CLOTHING,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES

and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in
LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS,
CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS,
in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

THE undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY,

now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles,

of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times

JACOB DINGES, Centre Hall

NEW GOODS
AND NEW
PRICES.
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
at the
BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE,
NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.
Prices Less than at any Other Shoe Store in Centre County.

Call and See Us!

No. 5, Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte.
July 19tf.

GROCERY STORE:—

Woodring & Co.,

At the Grocery Store on Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa., opposite Hoffer Bro's inform the public generally, that they have now and keep at all times one of the best and largest stocks of Groceries, such as

COFFEES,
TEA,
SUGAR,
MOLASSAS,
&c., &c., &c.,

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS O ALL KINDS,

consisting of canned peaches, cherries omatoes, plums, green corn, dried apples, peaches, cherries &c.

In brief they have everything usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Call in ladies and gentlemen. Our prices are reasonable. We aim to please. oct9tf

---

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, ar latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of
Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.
PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.
☞ He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.
TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE
STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.
All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand
Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.
All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.
2sep70y AND. REESMAN, Centre Hall

Gift & Flory's
New Shoe Store!

AT CENTRE HALL.

They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the

Lowest Prices.

BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people o. this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

---

H. N. M'ALLISTER. JAMES A. BEAVER.
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre co., Pa. ap68tf

D. M. RITTENHOUSE,
WITH
KOONS, SCHWARZ & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fish, Cheese and Provisions,
144 North Delaware Avenue,
137 North Water Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
F. A. KOONS. G SCHWARZ. J. SCHWAB
mar6.1y.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

☞ Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Broadway, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.
16 July.

BUTTS HOUSE
BELLEFONTE, PA.
J. B. BUTTS, Prop'r.
Has first class accommodation; charges reasona janr, tf.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY OCT. 1, 1874.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

DEM. STANDING COMMITTEE.

Bellefonte, N. Ward—H Y Stitzer.
do S "—Joseph Fox.
do W. "—O Meek.
Milesburg—Jas F Weaver.
Howard—John W Gardner.
Philipsburg—C A Faulkner.
Unionville—John Bing.
Benner twp—A Y Wagner.
Boggs—Wm Marks.
Burnside—Bernard Veidehoffer.
Curtin—Henry Theil.
Ferguson—W H Fry.
Gregg—J B Heckman.
Haines—John C Stover.
Halfmoon—J H Griffin.
Harris—John Meyer.
Howard—Samuel B Leathers.
Huston—H G Cronister.
Liberty—Jno. A Stover.
Marion—George Hoy.
Miles—Harvey Korman.
Patton—P E Sellers.
Penn—D A Musser.
Potter—Joseph Gilliland.
Rush—G M'Gaffey.
Snow Shoe—J H Holt.
Spring—John H Barnhart.
Taylor—Samuel Weaver.
Union—G L Peters.
Walker—John Divens.
Worth—Owen M'Cann.
J. H. MORRISON, Chairman.

—Samuel Kramer and wife, formerly of Haines twp., now living in Effingham co., Ill., are in on a visit to relatives and friends.

—Alex. Kuhn has sold his house and lot in this place to Jacob From.

—Sales of Farms advertised in Reporter:

Nale farm, Potter, Oct. 22.
M'Minn farm, Potter, Oct. 9.
Durst farm, Potter, Oct. 15.
Kerr farm, Potter, Oct. 16.
Evans farm, Potter, private sale.

—Persons who have not paid a State and Co. Tax inside of two years, will loose their vote if not paid before 3rd of October. Election comes off in November, and tax must be paid 30 days before.

—Ho! ye men and boys, that need clothing, think ye, Z. B. Krise & Bro. have pulled down prices and now sell cheaper than ever or elsewhere. Just read their advertisement. They are honest men, liberal and always deal fairly.

—The Centre Co. Fair commences October 6th. The entries will be larger than ever before, and the fair will no doubt attract a larger crowd of visitors then last year.

—The firm of H. H. Weiser & Co., in the tin and sheetiron busines, at Millheim, is dissolved. Mr. Weiser carries on the business himself now.

—The Exhibition of the Pine Grove Academy will be held on Friday evening 2nd. The exercises will be interesting, as we see by the programme.

—Mr. Jacob Koch near this town, takes the lead, thus far, as a potato grower. He brought nine potatoes to this office, which weigh as follows. Two late rose, one of 3lbs 5oz, the other 2lbs. 4oz. Seven were of the Peerless, weight, 3lbs, 2¼, 2¼, 2, 2¼, 2 and 1lb 10oz. These are samples of his entire lot, and he has had a fine yield. No doubt Jacob fought the bugs hard. He is a good farmer. Who can beat him?

—Not behind as a potato grower, is Mr. Benjamin Arney, who stands head in raising large Peerless potatoes. He brought eight of these in here, last week, as samples of his pile of 100 bushels the two largest weighing, one 3lb 2oz., the next 2lbs. 15oz, and the total weight of the 8 being 19½ pounds. Any one of these fellows is a mess for a small family.

—It is now a settled matter what the 11th commandment shall be, namly: Buy your Groceries, Boots, Shoes and other necessaries, at Burnsides & Thomas, because they sell cheaper for cash then elsewhere. Always fresh goods on hand.

—The Huntington Monitor has passed into the hands of S. E. Fleming and M. M. M'Neil, and will continue in the democratic faith. We like the Monitor, and wish its new editors success. Mr. Korman, the former publisher of the Monitor will leave for other parts, and may he have smooth paths and make lots of money.

—And now Prof. Hastings is letting on to be a farmer. It is wonderful how the Grange acts upon some of these fellows. Hastings even thinks to change his name and make it *Haystack* as it would sound a little more agricultural. Haystings—or Haystack as he would prefer to have it—*is* a farmer in the sense in which a woman in court tried to make out her son a farmer by swearing he had worked upon the farm all his life. A mischievous lawyer thereupon asked her what farm work her son had performed in his first year; her reply was, "he milked." So with Prof. Haystack; he milked in his first year, and on the strength of that he claims now to be a farmer.

—A few days ago a monster rattlesnake was killed by Mr. George Eisenhuth, near Beaver Dam tunnel, which measured five feet in length and nine inches in circumference, weighed twelve pounds, and had eleven rattles. We would consider this a fine specimen of the snake family.

—The Central Synod of the Lutheran Church, met at Aaronsburg on last Thursday 24, and was in session nearly a week. The attendance of ministers belonging to this body was almost full—some thirty preachers with their delegates being present. There were also present ministers belonging to other Synods. Quite a large number of spectators were present from different parts of the county, to witness the proceedings and participate in the religious exercises. On Sunday morning the Lutheran and Reformed churches of Aaronsburg were filled to overflowing. Rev. Dr. Ziegler preached in the Luth. church, in the German language, and Rev. Heisler in the Reformed church. In the afternoon the Sabbath schools of the place assembled in the Lutheran church and the children were addressed by Rev's. Blackly, Hartsock and Anstatt, and a collection was taken up for the Orphan Mission school.

—$40 dollars were collected at the Grangers pic nic, and given to the Pine Grove and Boalsburg bands.

TEACHER WANTED.

A competent Teacher, and coming well recommended, is wanted for the Centre Hall grammar school, at fair wages. Apply at once to

JOHN EMERICK,
sept 24. Director.

☞Subscribers owing one, two or more years on the Reporter, will oblige by remitting all or part. Our paper-man, hands and creditors look to us for Cash.

THE ELASTIC TRUSS AN ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER offered to the public, with the full assurance of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in the profession that they would supersede all metal of other Instruments in use, for the relief and cure of Hernia, Prolapsus Uteri, and all Abdominal Weaknesses. The great number of radical cures they have effected, fully justify the confident prediction made, and has demonstrated the fact that rupture can be surely cured without suffering or annoyance, and without the danger of incuring Spinal Disease or Paralysis, often caused by the severe pressure of Metal Trusses and Supporters. ZELLER & SON, Druggists, Bellefonte, Sole Agents.
Aug 27 3m

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS of Potter township will open on Monday October 19th, next.
10 Sept. 3-t. By order of the Board.

—The pic-nic of the Centre Co. Grangers, in Leech's woods, near this place, on last Thursday, was a grand success. An immense crowd was present—one half ladies—and nearly every section of the county was represented. The day was fine, and the best of order prevailed. The number of persons present was not far from 3000, and all, grangers and others, seemed to enjoy themselves. The crowd was called to order at 11:30 a. m. by electing the following officers:

President—Christian Dale, Sr. of Victor Grange.

Vice Presidents—John Rishel, Progress grange; G W Campbell, Victor grange; A J Thompson, Halfmoon grange; M P Weaver, Logan grange; R G Brett, Centre grange; George Taylor, Bald Eagle grange; Chr. Alexander, Providence grange; Jas M'Clintick, Spring Mills grange; Robt M'Night, Benner grange; Henry Sankey, Fairview grange; John Musser, Potter grange, and Jacob C. Smith.

Secretaries: Chr. Dale, jr., of Union grange, and David Young.

The exercises were then opened with a fervent prayer by Rev. Hartsock, of Boalsburg, followed by a song by the Grange vocalists from the Grange song book.

Deputy L. Rhone then delivered the address of welcome, which was very interesting and listened to with the greatest attention. (We did not take any notes of this address, as a copy was promised us for publication, but was not handed in.

At the conclusion of Deputy Rhone's address, Capt. Jno. A. Hunter, of Halfmoon grange, was introduced as the next speaker. He spoke of the origin of the patrons of husbandry and their objects, and the necessity of farmers paying closer attention to the advancement of agriculture and their own interests, and upon public occasions be able to do their own talking without being under the necessity of calling upon men of other professions to do this for them. Farmers should endeavor to make their farms less irksome to their sons, and make agriculture more attractive to them. He then dwelt upon the good intentions of the Grangers, and that they did not intend to interfere with or encroach upon the rights of men of other occupations. The captain's address was plain, straitforward, and full of sound sense and well delivered, and his remarks were frequently applauded.

The hour for dinner having arrived the assembly broke up into scores of little parties, each one spreading its cloth upon the grass, nature's table, and upon these were set all the good things that the appetite could crave. We suppose eight or ten acres of the grove were thus dotted like stars in the firmament. Dinner over, with many baskets full left, the members of the different granges were then formed in line for parade, headed by the Boalsburg band, with the Pinegrove band in the centre. The marshalls heading the procession were Col. Weaver and Geo. M. Boal. All the grangers, ladies and gentlemen wore their regalia, composed of sash, pouch, and badges. The procession was about half a mile long and marched down the road a short distance, with flags and banners. Some of the mottoes upon the banners read as follows: "Arouse from your lethargy, ye sons of toil." "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty." "We aim to promote the interests of farming."

The procession returned to the grove, and occupied the seats fronting the speakers' stand, when the Declaration of Principels was read by Henry Keller.

Col. James F. Weaver, of Milesburg, was the next speaker. After a few preliminary remarks, he pictured the power of the Granges, with over one million voters in the United States. To illustrate—take the late presidential election between Grant and Greeley—had this element cast its vote for Mr. Greeley, Grant would have sustained a woeful defeat. But they do not wish to bring their power to bear in favor of parties, but their object is to bind good men together, not as reformatory movement, but to bind the agriculturists of the South to those of the North and harmonize their great interests. They should embrace each other and stand together as bretheren. The grangers, said the Colonel, are the friends of education, and it is desired to have every farmer to be an educated man, and have a thorough knowledge of the soils they have to contend with. By the education of the farmer it can be shown that they are equal to any intellects in the land. This is our object and why we meet together, other branches are educating themselves up to the higher standard, and we must do the same. The abolition of an immense hoard of middlemen, who eat up the profits of the farmer in the sale of machines and implements—we think we can do without that class, and are able to purchase for ourselves. They shall dupe us no longer, and will be given an opportunity to make themselve useful in some other capacity. We are not waging war upon other industries—only looking after our own interests. We are not at war with capital so long as it acts its part aright, and only oppose it when it becomes oppressive. So with railroad and other monopolies. We are the friends of railroads so long as they do not oppress us. He then gave the matrons some good advice—not to buy so extravagantly and give themselves too much to the changes of fashion. Legislation, he said, was too much in the interest of money and too little for the interests of agriculture. In the days of '76 there used to be farmers in Congress, but now you can look and see more darkies than farmers in Congress. We wish to be fair with the machanic. We desire to equalise labor, and to pay as much for skilled farm-labor as is paid to the mechanic. Why should the man for his one hour's brain work receive five dollars and a farmer only one dollar for twelve hours hard labor? The Grange has nothing to do with party matters, and every man is left free to vote as he pleases. The Colonel was frequently applauded during his speech.

After a vote of thanks to the speakers and for the use of the grove, the assembly was dismissed.

All, grangers and outsiders enjoyed themselves, and went away highly pleased; the order throughout was good. We think the crowd must have numbered upwards of 3000.

INCIDENTS.—We had about fifteen invitations to eat dinner—but got stalled after accepting two.

The county press were honored with an invitation to a seat upon the stand. The only papers represented were the Centre Reporter and The Republican.

Old women and old men were in the parade, and wore the full regalia.

The event was the largest affair of the kind ever held in this county, and will be long remembered.

The Tuten Republican man looked as though he had eaten eleven dinners at the granger pic-nic—poor fellow, we were right glad he once got a square meal, and you can look out for some improvement in his paper next week. When we last saw him on the ground, he was trying to negotiate with a "feller from the country" offering to send him his paper six months for his wagon-tire which he wanted to put around him to keep from "bustin." He soon after left the ground, musing to himself

May thus the Grangers often meet,
That I may at their pic-nics eat.

A lady from near this place, at dinnertime, placed her parasol against a tree, within reach of where she sat down to eat. Another of the same sex soon came and squatted down by same tree, complacently smoking her pipe. Dinner over, lady first mentioned found parasol non-est; questioned woman sitting by the tree, who said a little boy came running along, picked up the article and away. The owner believed it and related the circumstance to a lady a few minutes after, who told the owner that she had her doubts about the little boy story, and suspicioned old lady sitting at the tree, when the owner of the parasol returned to where she still was squatted and threw out her suspicions and ordered her to get up, which she was reluctant to do, finally she "histed" herself, and the parasol dropped from the folds of her dress. Of course the lady with the smoke-pipe explained it all as an accident and perfectly innocent. No doubt naughty little boy came running along and wrapped the missing little article in the folds of her dress.

—Rain on Monday and Tuesday. Cool wheather since.

—N. W. Cronmiller, late popular clerk and merchant of this place, will superintend D. O. Bower's store at Laurelton.

—Noah Weaver has returned to his old home, Woodward, having left the oil regions, and will take to farming.

—Off to the city for New Goods—S. S. Wolf. His stock will be here next week.

—Well satisfied—every body with the nomination of Orvis, Mackey and Wallace, the peoples choice. ditto–the Grangers with their grand pic-nic.

—A citizen of Bradford Co., was granted a divorce two weeks ago and las week married again for the fourth time. He must have a "hankering" after it.

—A Sunbury clergymen catches naughty boys that steal fruit, conducts them to his study and holds a little private prayer meeting for their reformation.

—Gen. Haystack, local editor of the Republican, chairman of the Tomahawk Co. Convention and School Teacher, put his little hatchet at the Reporter in last week's paper, and in a very philosophical manner tries to bark us. These big inguns are dreadful fellers, and some of his rad brethern think he is hobnobbing rather much at Modoc headquarters, across the way, fearful that he is negotiating to sell out the concern over which he figures as cheerman.

LIST OF JUDGES FOR THE FAIR OF THE CENTRE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1874.

Class 1—Horses for general use—J M M'Coy, Milesburg; David Gilliland, Potter's mills; John S Hoy, Walker.

Class 2—Horses for Heavy Draft—J S Boal, Linden Hall; Jas Alexander, Fleming; W L Harper, Philipsburg.

Class 3—Riding & Driving Horses—Austin Curtin, Roland; Dr D H Hillbish, Rebersburg; Alex Cheney, Port Matilda.

Class 4—Jacks and Mules—Wm C Patterson, State College.

Class 5—Thoroughbred Cattle—Jas P Coburn, Aaronsburg; Wm J Dale, Bellefonte.

Class 6—Grade and Native Cattle—John Rishel, Centre Hill; John H Musser, Aaronsburg.

Class 7—Working and Fat Cattle—John J Musser, Bellefonte; Cyrus Durst, Spring Mills.

Class 8—Dairy Cows on Trial—Wm E Meek, Pine Grove Mills; Henry L Barnhart, Roland; Wm H Bloom, Pine Grove Mills.

Class 9—Swine—G W Campbell, Linden Hall; Henry Keller, Boalsburg.

Class 10—Sheep—Wm P Fisher, Fleming; Fred Decker, Lemont; John H Barnhart, Bellefonte.

Class 11—Poultry—D H Rote, Aaronsburg; Theo. Deschner, Bellefonte; J H Reifsnyder, Millheim.

Class 12—Pets—O M Whipple, Boalsburg; F Potts Green, Bellefonte; W H M'Causland, Philipsburg.

Class 13—Field Crops—J B Fisher, Penn Hall; D A Musser, Millheim; Perry McDowell, Howard.

Class 14—Flour and Meal—Jno C Motz, Millheim; B F Brown, Boalsburg; J H Sands, Bellefonte.

Class 15—Vegetables—James F Weaver, Milesburg; Wm E Irwin, Philipsburg; Wm K Alexander, Millheim.

Class 16—Fruits—Rev W H Groh, Boalsburg; Jacob Reber, Nittany; Sol Ettinger, Woodward.

Class 17—Agricultural Implements—J D Foote, Millheim; Peter Hoffer, Centre Hall; Wm C Huey, State College.

Class 18—Furniture and Utensils for Farm, Dairy and Household Use—G W Foote, Millheim; David Keller, Boalsburg; Sol Peck, Hublersburg.

Class 19—Wagons and Carriages—W W Rogers, Nittany; J D Murray, Centre Hall; H H Rinne, Milesburg.

Class 20—Lumber & its Manufactures—John D Lieb, Bellefonte; Wm Holt, Pine Glenn; Wm P Mitchell, Howard.

Class 21—Leather & its Manufactures—L D Kurtz, Aaronsburg; David Musser, Boalsburg.

Class 22—Iron & its Manufactures—John Irwin, jr. Bellefonte, Moses Thompson, Lemont; Job W Packer, Howard.

Class 23—Flowers and Designs—Prof W A Buckhout, State College; Miss Mary S. Merryman, Olivia, Blair Co., Pa.

Class 24—Wines, Pickles, Preserves, &c—Hon Fred Kurtz, Centre Hall; Mrs. Dr. J M M'Coy, Milesburg; Miss Julia Hale, (or Lilla Switzer) Philipsburg.

Class 25—Bread, Cake, Pastry, Butter, Honey, Meats, &c—Thomas Dale, Lemont; Miss Sue Montgomery, Howard.

Class 26—Quilting, Needle-Work, Embroidery and Ornamental Work—W W Montgomery, Bellefonte; Mrs Dr J Y Dale, Lemont; Miss Jennie M'Calmont, Walker.

Class 27—Fine Arts, Penmanship, &c Wm C Wagoner, Philipsburg; Harry W Peacock, Howard; J H Crissman, Snow Shoe.

Three judges were originally selected for each class, but only the names of those who have signified their willingness to act are published. The Executive Committee will supply all vacancies in the several committees on or before Wednesday. October 7.

SEVERE SENTENCE.—The young Williamsport incendiaries who were tried and convicted several weeks ago, for burning property in and about that city last Spring, were sentenced last week, as follows: Warren Meginnis was sentenced on three counts, four years each, making in all twelve years in the Penitentiary, James Packer, also on three counts, making ten years; James Byerbach was sentenced for four years, and Alonzo Packer and Elisha Beale, who had furnished some important testimony for the Commonwealth, were sent to jail for six months.

The radicals of Clinton county made the following nominations:

Gongress, General Jesse Merrill, second choice, General Patton of Clearfield; Senator, E. P. McCormick; Representative, R. M. Messimer of Renovo; Additional Law Judge, J. B. McNally of Clearfield, District Attorney, James Chatham, County Commissioner, George Furst of Beech Creek; Auditor, Ellery C. Best: County Chairman, Samuel Christ. John D. Stratton was chosen Representative Delegate to the State Convention. J. D. Harris and D. W. Pearce were chosen Senatorial Conferees.

"Peters' Musical Monthly. No. 86, has a choice collection of new songs and instrumental pieces for the piano, which every player ought to have. The music is new and fresh, and every number is worth ten times its cost. If you do not take it, send thirty cents to J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway New-York City, and try the latest number. It will prove more than a good investment."

—St Nicholas for October opens with a bright story by Mrs. B. H. Davis, which is followed by a splendid illustrated article on Egypt by Mrs. Sara Keables Hunt. "Venus' Flower-Basket" is a description of the Glass Sponge, with a picture that is positively wonderful in the delicacy of its execution. There are many other charming articles and illustrations for the amusement and edification of children, which we need not name.

Congressional Conference.

The Democratic Congressional conference for the 20th Congressional District met in Parlor No. 2. Bush House, Bellefonte, on the 23d day of September, 1874.

Conference was called to order by Col. Noyes of Clinton county, and Col. John Rishel of Centre County was chosen President, A. C. Tate of Clearfield and A. S. Kerlin of Mifflin Secretaries.

The following delegates presented credentials:

Centre, Robert McKnight, Col. Rishel, Michael Shafler.

Clearfield, A. C. Tate, Dr. R. V. Wilson, T. H. Forcey.

Clinton, A. C. Noyes, Wm. H. Brown, Wm. A. Simpson.

Elk, Julius Johns, G. C. Brandon, B. E. Wellendorf, substituted for O. B. Grant.

Mifflin, T. M. Utley, F. E. Stickney, A. S. Kerlin.

Union, Geo. Gross, Philip Bilmyer, S. S. Barber. Messrs. Bilmyer and Barber being unavoidably absent, Edward Wilson, Chairman of the Democratic county committee of Union county, was admitted and authorized to cast the votes for the absentees. After adjournment Messrs. Bilmyer and Barber arrived and approved the action taken.

The roll being called, the conferees all responded to their names.

Upon motion W. A. Simpson, conference proceeded to nominate candidates, and the following nominations were made:

Col. A. C. Noyes nominated L. A. Mackey of Clinton county.

The following letter of C. T. Alexander, of Centre, was presented by Mr. McKnight, which, upon motion of Mr. Utley, was after much discussion, made a part of the record of the conference.

To Robert McKnight, Col. John Rishel and Michael Shaffer, Congressional Conferees.

Gentlemen: You will please withdraw my name as a candidate for Congress, from the consideration of the Congressional District Conference My reasons for this course I have expressed to you privately, and will give them to the public at the proper time. Very respectfully, yours.
C. T. ALEXANDER.
Bellefonte, Sept. 23, '74.

On motion Mr. Simpson, the Conference proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Congress, and upon calling the names of Robert McKnight and John Rishel, they declined to vote, and claimed that they were compelled to vote for the candidate for whom they were instructed, and after much discussion Mr. Simpson moved the nominations be opened, and it was so ordered, and C T. Alexander was placed in nomination by Col John Rishel. Mr. McKnight here withdrew, whereupon the conference authorized the remaining Centre county delegates to cast the full vote of the delegation. A ballot was then taken with the following result: L. A. Mackey received 12 vote, those of Clinton Clearfield, Elk and Union counties. Mr. Alexander received 3 votes, those of Centre county, Mr. Reed 3 votes, those of Mifflin county. Mr. Mackey was thereupon declared the nominee of the conference, and a motion to make the nomination unanimous was carried with but one dissenting vote.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted;

Resolved, That in the nomination made this day we believe we have placed in the field a man who is in every way worthy of the support of the Democracy of this District, and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means in our power to swell the majority for him, and thus contribute to the support of the Democratic State ticket.

Messrs. Noyes, Wilson and Gross were appointed a committee to notify Mr. Mackey of his nomination. This duty they performed and returned with the nominee, who in a few well timed remarks accepted the nomination.

The conference then adjourned sine die.

Senatorial Conference.

The Democratic Senatorial conferees of Centre. Clearfield and Clinton counties met in room No. 10, Bush House, Bellefonte, Pa., on Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1874, at 2 o'clock p. m.

S. R. Peale, Esq., of Lock Haven, was chosen President and E. A. Bigler of Clearfield was chosen Secretary

Credentials were presented showing the appointment of the following conferees: Clinton county, S. R. Peale, G. W. Batcheler, Cline Quigley; Centre county, Wm. Holt, Robert Meek, B. F. Hunter; Clearfield county, Israel Test, Philip Dotts, E. A. Bigler.

After the organization was completed, John Gilliland presented credentials to the conference showing the appointment of John Gilliland J. R. Read and A. V. Cramer (substitute for J. M. Cummings), as conferees by the Independent Democratic Convention of Clearfield county whereupon the President of the conference invited an interchange of views, and speeches were made by Messrs. Gilliland Batcheler, Cramer, Bigler, Test, Holt and Meek upon the question of their admissibility. The President, after giving the matter careful consideration, ruled that their credentials did not entitle them to admission to the conference, for the reason that their credentials bore evidence of their appointment having been made by an organization independent of the regular Democratic organization of Clearfield county. The President then gave notice that any member of the conference dissatisfied with the ruling was entitled to appeal therefrom. No appeal was taken, and the contestants retired.

Isreal Test then nominated, Wm. A. Wallace of Clearfield county for Senator Robt. Meek nominated P. G. Meek of Centre county for Senator. Upon a ballot being taken Wm. A. Wallace had six votes and P. G. Meek had three votes. Wm. A Wallace was then declared duly nominated.

G. W. Batchler and Wm. Holt were then appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Wallace and inform him of his nomination. Mr. Wallace upon being introduced to the conference, made an appropriate speech, and there being no further business, the conference adjourned sine die.

S. R. PEALE, Pres't.
Attest: E. A. BIGLER, Sec'y.

Judicial Conference.

The Judicial Conference, representing the Democracy of the 25th District, met at the Bush House in Bellefonte, Sept. 23, '74.

On motion J. J. Lingle, C. S. McCormick of Clinton was chosen President and D. W. Moore of Clearfield, Secretary.

Credentials being called for, the following Delegates appeared and took their seats:

Centre, Hon. J. G. Meyer, Maj. R. H Foster, C. M. Bower.

Clearfield, J. J. Lingle, G. W. Shoff, D. W. Moore.

Clinton, C. S. McCormick, Wm. Parsons, jr., T. T. Abrams.

Nominations being in order, Mr. Abrams nominated Hon. John H. Orvis.

On motion Maj. Foster, the nominations were closed, and on motion Mr. Abrams the nomination of Hon. John H. Orvis was made by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Bower, Messrs. Foster, Parsons, and Shoff were appointed a committee to apprise Mr. Orvis of his nomination, and after a few moment's absence returned to the Convention with Judge Orvis, who in a few brief remarks returned his thanks for the honor conferred, and pledged himself to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office of Assistant Law Judge of the 25th Judicial District should he be honored with the votes of a majority of the voters thereof.

On motion the Convention adjourned.
C. S. MCCORMICK, President.
Attest; D. W. MOORE, Secretary.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Saturday afternoon last, G. A. Miller, residing on Driesbach's farm in Limestone township this county, was at New Berlin. He started for his home about sunset. While crossing the mountain this side of New Berlin he was stopped by a large man with black hair and long whiskers, who commenced trying to bargain for one of the horses; but Miller refused to sell. The man then inquired for work, and ended by asking permission to ride along, which was granted. After they had gone a short distance, he drew out a handkerchief and threw it over Miller's face. The latter pushed it away, but discovered it was saturated with chloroform. The stranger apologized for what he termed an "accident." Miller began to be suspicious of him and watched him closely. A few rods further the stranger got up suddenly and grabbed him by the shoulder and attempted to throw him backwards. Miller struggled with him and succeeded in striking him a severe blow over the eye with the whip handle. The villain then drew a large knife from his boot and when endeavoring to plunge it into Miller, the latter again struck him with the whip and knocked him out of the wagon. Miller then drove off as fast as possible. He had gone but a short distance when a shot was fired after him from out the bushes, and a cap was also heard to snap, but he escaped unhurt. The shot was apparently fired by a partner of the first villain. There is evidently a gang of desperadoes in this county and parties traveling lonely roads had better be on their guard.—*Lewisburg Journal.*

Last evening Mr. Mackey was serenaded. He was very aptly introducted by C. S. McCormick, Esq., and responded in a very happy manner, after which the crowd present were invited in and partook of his hospitality. Of this occasion more in detail we must defer speaking till our next issue.

SAW MILL BURNT.—On last Friday night about 11 o'clock the steam saw mill of Herr, Ricker & Co., located in the east end Nittany Valley on the road going to Sugar Valley, caught fire in some unknown way, by the act of an incendiary it is supposed, and was burnt down with its contents. The mill was valued at about $9,000, and there was an insurance on it of $5000. Between six and seven hundred thousand feet of lumber, principally yellow pine ready for market, were destroyed, also fifty or sixty thousand six-inch white pine shingles. About fifteen or twenty thousand feet of boards were saved and a few shingles. On the lumber there was $10,000 insurance, making $15,000 in all.

It is thought the fire originated in the mill and not in the boiler room.

EXPELLED.—John R. Smith, the minister whom we last week mentioned as being wanted over in Sugar Valley to father a babe recently born there out of wedlock put in an appearance at the recent camp meeting at Pine, and reported to the Presiding Elder of the circuit for duty. Mr. Smith's reputation preceded him or got there with him, for he was charged with the act, and tried for it. He first denied it but afterwards confessed and was expelled the ministry. Less pretentious but more honest and virtuous than Plymouth church the Evangelical church, through her ministers, examined with a determination to get the truth, and their efforts brought it out, and the church has the satisfaction of having rid itself of a wolf in sheep's clothing of having done its duty, and christianity is all the better for it. If Smith had been a Beecher the principle would have been the same, and the result should have been just what it was.—*Clinton Democrat.*

THIRTEEN HORSES KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Upperville, Va., Sept. 9.—In a thunder storm yesterday evening Col. R. B. Bolling had thirteen horses killed instanly by lightning (nine colts and four horses), none of them under two years old, and some the finest stock in the country. The most remarkable part of it was the position of the horses. I saw them just as they had fallen, within a space of fifteen feet square, nearly all touching each other. There were in the field twenty-two horses, but whether all were together it could not be ascertained. The probability is they were not, as the other did not seem to be affected. There were no trees where the horses stood, but each one stood with its head in the same direction, evidently gathered in consequence of the hail that fell.

THE DEEPEST WELL IN THE WORLD.

At about twenty miles from Berlin is situated the village of Sperenburg, noted for the deepest well that has ever been sunk. Owing to the presence of gympsum in the locality, which is a moderate distance from the capital, it occurred to the government authorities in charge of the mines to obtain a supply of rock salt. With this end in view the sinking of a shaft or well 16 feet in diameter was commenced some five years ago, and at a depth of 280 feet the salt was reached. The boring was continued to the farther depth of 960 feet, the diameter of the bore being reduced to about 13 feet. The operations were subsequently prosecuted by the aid of steam, until a depth of 4,104 feet was attained. At this point the boring was discontinued, the borer being still in the deposits, which thus exhibits, the enormous thickness of 3,907.

PASSENGER TRAIN FALLS THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Selma, Ala., September 24.—At daybreak this morning a southern bound train of six cars, on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, went through a bridge on the Waxahatchie creek, falling sixty feet. The train is a total wreck. The engineer, fireman and several passengers were killed, and nearly all the remaining passengers are wounded, many dangerously. Among the killed is Wm. Royde. Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama.

—At Cambridge near Boston, Massachusetts, H. O. Bright's barn was burned and seven horses perished in the flames.

It was reported in New York that the town of Antigua, in Guatemala, was destroyed by an earthquake on Friday night.

It is stated that some of the eastern insurance companies have instructed their agents in Chicago to stop taking risks on property in that city.

The manufactrers' board of trade of Fall River, Massachusetts, have decided to reduce the working hours in the factories to three days in this week and to four days in every subsequent week until January 1 1875.

The house of Maurer, the fanatical priest in Brazil was attacked by national troops to the number of 800. His followers made a stubborn resistance. The deaths among them were nine men, four women, and two children. Six soldiers were killed and thirty wounded. The Brazilian forces at present in Asuncion are to be withdrawn at once.

An agent of the Prussian government has purchased Lake Weewanapee, of Union county New Jersey, for the purpose of raising leeches, trout, and salmon; the latter to be sent to Prussia to stock the waters of rivers, and the former for medical purposes. This is believed to be the first instance of the purchase, by a foreign government, of territory in the United States.

Number ten of the Aldine is one of the richest numbers yet published. The illustrations of the "Wartburg" are exquisite, as are also those of an interesting article upon "St. Paul's." "October Days" is a gem, and the other full page pictures are of more than usual merit. The Aldine is indeed the art journal of America.

—This Certifies that the bearer, the Rev. H. C. Galbraith, is regularly appointed to act as Agent for the Pennsylvania Bible Society, in Centre county. His object will be to explore the county thoroughly, to organize branch Societies, in connection with the county Society, in such places as deemed advisable, that, working with and by these, he may ascertain and supply all families destitute of the Holy Scriptures; to collect funds, and in all proper ways to encourage the friends of the Bible cause in the great and good work in which they are engaged. We bespeak for the Agent, who is well recommended to us, the sympathy and co-operation of those on whom his duties may lead him to call.

In behalf of the Board of Managers.
W. W. EELLS, Sec'y. Pub. S. W. DIN.
JAMES CALDER, Pres't. Centre Co. B. S.
H. Y. STITZER Sec'y. Centre Co. B. S.
Bellefonte, Sept. 21st, 1874.

SPAIN—A RIVER OVERFLOWED.

Madrid, September 26.—Reports from the province of Lerida state that the river Serge overflowed its banks, causing great damage to property in that province and serious loss of life in the town of Tarrega. Two hundred houses were swept away and many persons were drowned.

While Oscar King and Gursey Williard, aged respectively 8 and 9 years, were playing with a gun Saturday at Burlington, N. J, Oscar raised it to his shoulder and aimed at his friend, asking him if he should shoot. He said "No," but the gun was discharged, inflicting a wound in the bowels, causing death soon after.

MARKETS.

Produce.

Philadelphia, September 22.—Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at 10a10½c per pound. Timothy is depressed; we quote at $2 50a2 62½. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $1 95.

Groceries—Coffee is firm, with sales of Rio at 16a20c; Laguayra at 18a19c and Maracaibo at 18a19c, all gold, Molasses is quoted at 42½.43c for fifty test. Cuba sugar commands full prices; we quote Franklin hards at 11¾c, do. H's at 11c and Knight's extra C yellow at 10¼.

The flour market is dull, but without material change in price. Sales of 700 barrels, including superfine at $3 50a3 75; extras at $4a4 50; Wisconsin and Iowa extra family at $6a6 24; Minnesota do. do. at $6 25a7; Pensylvania, Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $5 50a6 50, and fancy brands at $7 50a8 50, as in quality. Rye flour is quoted at $5 50. In corn meal no sales.

In wheat there is very little movement. Sales of red at $1.15a1.22 for common and prime; amber at $1 23a1 25; white at $1 30a1 40. The last sale of rye was at $1 04. Corn attracts very little attention. Sales of 3,000 bushels at $1 01a1 02, yellow at $1 01a1 02 for mixed. Oats are quiet, and 2,100 bushels sold at 64a65c for white, and 61a63 for mixed.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

Monday September 28.—There was less demand for beef cattle this morning, and with more liberal arrivals, prices declined. Sales of Texas at 3½a5½c and western at 5¼a7¼c, the latter for a few choice. Receipts, 3,400 head.

MARRIAGES.

On 24th ult. at Unionville, by Rev. J. V. R. Hughes, Mr. Daniel B. Norris, of Lemont, to Miss Gertie Rhumbarger of Unionville.

PUBLIC SALE.—

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Mifflin county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, October 22, 1874.

A VALUABLE FARM,

situate in Potter township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Jacob Wagner, John Love, and others, containing

160 Acres and 58 Perches

and allowance, mostly cleared and under cultivation, on which are erected a good two-story FRAME HOUSE, BANK BARN, CIDER PRESS, and other improvements. There are two Orchards on the premises, one a young one of choice fruit, and water is piped to both house and barn. Also, a

TRACT OF WOODLAND,

situate in said Potter township, adjoining lands of John Frye, W. W. Love and others, containing 10 ACRES.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year, and the balance in two years with interest, and to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day.
H. L. CLOSE.
Administrator of Wm. Nale, late of Armagh twp., Mifflin county, dec'd.
Oct. 1.

PUBLIC SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises in Potter twp., on Friday, October 9, 1874, the following described real estate, late of Wm. M'Minn, dec'd, to wit: A VALUABLE FARM, situate in Potter twp., two miles west of Potters Mills, bounded on the north by land of Jesse Royer and Wm. Boal, on the east by lands of Philips and Glassgow, and John Meyer, on the South by lands of Wm. Farner and John Messinger, on the west by lands of Robert Lee, containing 112 ACRES more or less. 85 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and a considerable portion of the farm enclosed with a new post-fence. The improvements are a two story dwelling house, bank-barn, wash-house, smoke-house, wagon-shed and other outbuildings; a never failing well with a pomp in it near the kitchen door. Also a good tenant house, stable and other outbuildings near the main dwelling house; two good orchards, bearing fruit of the best quality. Also a tract of TIMBERLAND, situate in said township, containing 15 acres of good timber within one mile of the farm. Persons desiring to view the premises will please call on either of the undersigned, residing within a short distance of the farm. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. Conditions made known on day of sale by
A. LUKENBACH,
E. E. M'MINN,
24 sep. td. Administrators,

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, in Potter twp., on THURSDAY, October 15th 1874.

The following real estate, belonging to the Estate of Peter Durst, dec'd., consisting of a valuable farm of 118 ACRES, more or less, situate 1 mile from Potters Mills. Thereon erected a TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN, and other outbuildings, with two good orchards and all kinds of the best fruit on the premises, and a good spring of never failing water near the house. Also.

Eighty Acres of Timberland,

situate in Potter twp., 2 miles from Potters Mills. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

JOHN RISHEL,
JOSHUA POTTER,
24 sep. td. Executors.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orpnan's Court of Centre County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the permises, on Friday, October 16, 1874, a

VALUABLE FARM,

situate in Potter twp., 2½ miles west of Potters Mills; known as the farm of Rev. Daniel Kerr, dec'd, containing about

ONE HUNDRED ACRES.

Bounded on the east by lands of Wm. Rishel, on the south and west by public road, north by lands of Mr. Shadow and John Stoner. Thereon erected a good TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, BANK-BARN, and first class outbuildings, good fruit of all kinds, and a never failing spring of water near the house.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale; the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises with interest. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m.
W. W. SPANGLER,
24 sep. td. Administrator.

SPAIN.

Three Day's Fight.

Henday, September 25.—Gen. Moriones has begun a series of operations with the object of relieving Pampeluna, and fighting has been going on for three days. The engagement of the first day was indecisive. On the second day the republican artillery gained an advantage and inflicted heavy losses on the Carlists. Yesterday Moriones resumed the offensive and dispersed several of the insurgent battalions, but failed to follow up the advantage he had gained.

EVERY MAN—whether democrat or republican—who votes the radical ticket this fall, votes squarely to force his own and his neighbor's children into the same schoolroom with colored children, on terms of perfect social equality. If you are not prepared to force such social equality do not cast your ballots for the radical ticket—for it is pledged to this by the platform upon which it stands.—*York Gazette.*

A number of mills at Williamsport are shutting down for want of logs.

A lot of rowdish Loyalsockers were recently held to bail in $500 for cutting up at a singing school. Serves them right.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 15 Red 110....Rye...... 85......Corn 85 ....Oats 50.......Barley 80. 70......Cloverseed 4,50 ....Potatoes 60 Lard per pound 8.......Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.......Eggs 15.......Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.......Ham 15 Lard per pound 8 cents..........Buck wheat 65 cts............Flour per barrel retail 7,00... Nova Scotia plaster $14 to 15. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs.

Farmers, Grangers
AND
Everybody!

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

for the fall and winter trade received.

Our stock of ready-made Clothing is large, and first class in every respect.

FULL SUITS, COATS, PANTS and VESTS at prices lower than ever.

King William, Melton, Beaver and other Overcoats. A fine stock of Latest Style Hats.

The very best Mens and Boys heavy Boots. Ladies, Misses and Childrens Shoes.

A full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Everything needed to Complete a Gentleman's wardrobe, via—Gloves, Half Hoes, Cravats, underclothing &c.

At the Clothing Store, Milroy. Please favor us with a call and examine goods and prices. Respectfully,

Oct 1 6t. **Z. P. KRISE.**

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling in any manner whatever, with the personal property mentioned below, as I have purchased the same, at public sale, on 11th day of September, 1874 as property of Andrew H. Foust, and will leave the same in possession of said Foust at my pleasure: 1 gray horse, 1 mare, 1 heifer, 3 hogs, 2 shoats, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 harrow, 1 plow, 1 cultivator, 1 cornplanter, 2 setts of horse gears, 2 fly nets.
JOHN D. DECKERT,
17 sept 3-t. Potter twp.

IN THE ORPHANS COURT of Centre county.

In the matter of the Estate of Daniel Ammerman dec'd. The undersigned an Auditor appointed by said Court, to distribute the money in the hands of the Administrator and to hear and determine the legal rights of all persons interested in said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 3rd of October 1874, at 10 o'clock of said day, at his office in Bellefonte, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend
C. M. BOWER,
sept 10 6t. Auditor.

H. ROSSMAN.

Undertaker.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally that he is now prepared to make COFFINS and respectfully solicits a share of their patronage. Funerals attended with a neat Hearse.
HENRY ROSSMAN,
3 sept 4m. Churchville.

STONE-WARE! STONE-WARE!!

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gregg and adjoining townships, and the public generally that he has just received 5,200 GALLONS, No. 1 Ohio Stone-Ware, consisting of Milk Crocks and Pans. Applebutter crocks from 1 to 6 Gallons. Also stone jugs, from 1 to 6 gallons, stone jars, &c. The reputation of the Ohio Stone-Ware is universally acknowledged—"None better ever made." No danger of the glazing coming off like earthenware. It is much superior to earthenware in every respect. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Stone-Ware and merchandize for which the highest market price will be allowed.
J. B. FISHER,
aug20-2m Penn Hall, Pa.

Fine Homestead for Sale.

A House & Lot—about 3 Acres of good cultivated land—situate in Gregg twp., near Tressler's Sawmill, in Georges Valley, is offered at private sale. Two public roads run along two sides of the lot. Thereon are erected a two story HOUSE, STABLE, SHOP, and other outbuildings. A splendid ORCHARD of the best apples, cherries, pears, peaches, and plums, on the premises, and never failing water near the door. Close to the house a fine garden and a beautiful yard in front. Also running water near the house. For further particulars apply to LOTT EVANS.
Aug 20 2m.

MUSSER & RUNKEL BROS.,

(Successors to McManigal & Brown,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HEAVY & SHELF HARDWARE,
Millheim, Pa.,

having purchased the large and well selected stock of Hardware late of W. J. McManigal, we are prepared to supply Hardware for

Builders, Coachmakers,
Saddlers, Shoemakers,
Housekeepers, and in fact,

HARDWARE FOR EVERYBODY.

WALL & WINDOW PAPER,

And Curtain Fixtures of every kind.

IRON, STEEL, OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY

In short, we have everything usually found in a well regulated Hardware Store. They intend to replenish their stock and keep it up, and will furnish wagon-makers saddlers and all manufacturers with stock at figures that will enable them to save money. Goods sold CHEAP FOR CASH. Come and see the Goods.
aug 27-y '74

SCHOOL TAX NOTICE.—The taxpayers of Potter township are hereby notified that the duplicate of School-tax for the present year is in the hands of the undersigned. All such tax paid on or before December 1st 1874, will have an abatement of 5 per cent. Thirty days after said date there will be no abatement, and on all such tax remaining unpaid after January 1, 1875, there will be an addition of 5 per cent to the amount on duplicate, as prescribed by law.
S. M. SWARTZ,
10 Sept 3 m. Treas.

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward Pa
Stages arrive and depart daily.

SHORTLIDGE & CO., COAL, LIME, &c.,

WILLIAM SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,

Burners and Shippers of the celebrated

Bellefonte
WHITE LIME.

Dealers in the very best grades of

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines. Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices.

DEALERS IN GRAIN.

They pay the highest prices in cash for grain that the Eastern markets will afford.

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Bought or will be sold on commission when desired, and full prices guaranteed. Information concerning the grain trade will be furnished at all times, to farmers, with pleasure, free of charge.

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as any other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARD

NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT,

17 sept 3m. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lime! Lime!

Lime of the best quality, always on hand, at the kiln near Centre Hall.
GEORGE KOCH.

IRON, NAILS & STEEL.

I have on hand a large assortment of BAR IRON NAILS & STEEL, which will be sold at the lowest market price.
NER THOMPSON,
jul16-3m Milroy, Pa.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Jas. C. Williams,

(Successor to B. F. Rankin & Co.)

DEALER IN

*PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,*

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE & LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes.

SHOULDER BRACES,

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety!

Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually hept in first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

9mar74tf

Keystone Store.

FOR FARMERS AND ALL OTHERS

Go to

H. YEARICK & SON,

FOR FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

CLOTHING, OIL CLOTHS,

QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, &c

No. 6 Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte, Pa.

All kinds of country produce taken. Best Bargains in town to be had. nov20tf

H. H. WEISER

Manufacturers of

Sheetiron & Tinware,

Millheim, Pa.

All kinds of Tinware, constantly on hand and made to order.

Sheetiron Ware of every description, always on hand.

Roofing in Tin and Sheetiron done in the most approved and satisfactory style.

Spouting done to order.

Their stock of Tin and Sheetiron Goods is large and complete, and offered at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Their establishment has been enlarged and stocked completely throughout.

Satisfaction guarantieed, and all jobs promptly attended to. april6-y

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co. to distribute the money arising from the sale of the personal property of Wm. F. Carpenter, now in the hands of Benj. F. Shaffer, high Sheriff of said County, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, second day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at his Office in Bellefonte where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
J. S. BARNHART,
3 sept 6t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa. to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the administration account of Wm. P. Rothrock, administrator of Samuel Wagner, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday the 13th day of October, at 1 o'clock A. M., at his office in Bellefonte, where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
J. L. SPANGLER.

C. T. ALEXANDER C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's Building. my28 '74-tf.

J. HARRIS, J. D. SHUGERT, J. A. BEAVER
JOHN HOFFER, PETER HOFFER.

Pennsvalley Banking Co.

CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Note
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and Coupons
PETER HOFFER, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his new establishment, above Alexander's store, and keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month, and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

☞Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.
sep 11' 68 1y

Best Sample Rooms in Town.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
D. JOHNSTON & SONS, Proprietors
Bellefonte, Penna.

Free Buss to and from the Depot.

Excelsior Cement.

The undersigned new manufactures Cement WARRANTED OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, at his kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & S. C. RR., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured for use in CISTERNS, WATER PIPES, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also, that he warrants the article as represented.
J. G. MEYER,
may 21 tf Aaronsburg, Pa

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
JOHN SPANGLER, Proprietor.
Stages arrive and depart daily, for al points, north, south, east and west.

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, J. D. SHUGERT,
President, Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell.
Covernment Securities, Gold & Coupons.
ap10'68tf

W. A. CURRY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call. feb 13 1y

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

☞He is now fully prepared to extract teeth *absolutely without pain.* my8-73-tf.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. may14'69

MAJ. J. SHREFFLER
TAILOR,

Nearly opposite Spangler's hotel. Cnt. Hall where he is at all times, prepared to make all kinds of men and boy's clothing, according to the latest styles and at reasonable charges.

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, promptly attends to al business entrusted to him. jul2,'68t

ADAM HILD,
PAINTER, Milroy, Mifflin co., Pa.

offers his services to the citizens of Mifflin Centre and adjoining counties, in

House, Sign and Ornamenatal Painting.

GRAINING
Oak, Walnut, Maple, Ash Mahogony. &c.,
Plain and Fancy Paperhanging. Orders respectfully solicited.
All fine work done for other painters.
nov 6 tf.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Rush & Yocum. Consultation in English and German. Collections promptly attended to. feb5-tf

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA
FACTS SWORN TO.

DR. J. P. FITLER.—Being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Penn'a in 1833, and after 30 years' experience, perfected Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup. I guarantee it an infallible cure for Nerve, Kidney and Rheumatic diseases. Sworn to, this 26th April, 1873. F. A. OSBOURN, *Notary Public, Phila.* We Clergymen were Cured by it, and will satisfy any one writing us. Rev. Thos. Murphy, D.D., Frankford, Phila. Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pa. Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa. Rev. G. G. Smith, Pittsford, N.Y. Rev. Jos. Beggs, Falls Church, Phila., &c. Afflicted should write Dr. Fitler, Phila., for explanatory Pamphlet & guarantee, gratis. $50 Reward for an in[illegible] reality. Sold [illegible]

Farm, Garden and Household.

Seasonable Hints.

Rye is worth growing, both for the straw and the grain. A few acres will furnish bands for a large field of corn, and the chopped grain with corn is excellent feed for horses. Two bushels of seed per acre is sufficient. If kept separate at harvest it may be sown at the end of a wheat field. Upon poor, light, or gravelly soils, it should be sown in preference to wheat, as a more profitable crop.

Few farmers are able to get their soil in sufficiently good tilth, or rich enough to sow grass seed alone with profit. Where it can be done conveniently, a crop of hay may be mown the next season. In this case half a bushel of timothy is a proper quantity of seed. Generally, however, it is best sown with fall grain. If clover is to be sown in the spring, six or eight quarts of timothy per acre, should be sown immediately after the grain is drilled or harrowed in. It will find sufficient covering by the gradual mellowing of the soil. A quarter of an inch of covering is all that is needed. If the seed is old, one half more will be needed.

Fall fallowing should not be neglected. The corn stubble should be thoroughly cultivated between the shock, as soon as the corn is cut. Potato ground that is unoccupied should be harrowed, and every opportunity offered for the weeds to grow. A harrowing will then destroy them, and start others to grow which may be killed in the spring. Every way in which weeds may be killed should be studied and put in practice.

It is useless to try to get a crop of seed and fodder at the same time, from a late cutting of clover. It is best to devote all the attention to saving the seed. If it is exposed to rain it is easier thrashed, and the labor saved is of more value than the poor fodder which could be secured. It should be thoroughly dry when put into the barn. If taken from home to be hulled it is worth while to save the chaff for the manure pile. We have hulled clover in the ordinary thrashing machine, by lowering the concave and fastening a strong board in front. The seed and chaff will work out below the cylinder if one side is opened.

Buckwheat upon low ground is easily injured by frost. Rather than allow the crop to be injured, it is better to cut it early, although some of the grain be green. In the stock it is safe, and the unripe grain will mature by a few day's exposure. In drawing home the crop, spread a barn sheet in the wagon to catch the loosened grain. Thrash, as it is drawn from the field. Clean up the seed at once to prevent heating, and put it into shallow bins. If the grain heats it should be turned. The first grain in the market always brings the best price.

Harvest beans carefully, to preserve the color. Rain or mildew will reduce the value 50 per cent. Stack in tall narrow heaps around single stakes set in the ground, and cap the stacks with straw to shed rain. Thrash as soon as dry, and store in barrels in a dry place.

Cutting corn is the great work of the month. As soon as the corn is glazed to the tips of the ears, it is ready to cut. If struck with frost the fodder is seriously injured. Topping corn is excusable only where the fodder is worth nothing. We have not found that place yet. The heaviest Western corn may be profitably cut up to the butts for fodder. The practice of leaving a hill uncut to hold up the shock, is more troublesome in the end than setting up the shocks securely at first. Spread the butts well, and tie the tops of the shocks with rye straw bands. There will be no more shocks blown over, than if a hill is left uncut in the centre of each. Our plan is to cut five hills each way, or if in rows 20 feet of each row for five rows. This makes a shock that will dry thoroughly in two weeks. Corn cut before the 10th should be husked before the end of the month. Cold fingers and benumbed hands make slow husking. A good husking machine is made, but strangely no one seems to want it. There are a good many farmers who could profitably invest $100 in a good corn husker.—*Agriculturist.*

To Make an Omelet.

Proportions: About one ounce of butter for four eggs, and a pinch of salt, says Pierre Blot, are what is wanted for an omelet.

Process: Salt the eggs, and beat them well with a fork. Have a brisk fire; put the butter into the pan, and set it over the fire. Shake and move the pan in every way so as to melt the butter as fast as possible, and without allowing any of it to turn brown. When melted, turn the eggs in, and by means of a fork stir so as to heap up the part cooked, allowing the other part, that is liquid, to come in contact with the pan, and so on until the whole is solidified. Then it is doubled up; that is, one half is turned over the other with a fork, commencing on the side of the pan to which the handle is attached. Then have a warm dish, which you place on your left hand; take hold of the handle of the pan with your right, the fingers underneath, and the thumb on the top; raise the left side of your left hand so as to have the right side of the dish inclined, and then turn the pan upside down right over the dish, the side of the pan opposite that of the handle touching the edge of the dish, and the right hand moving from right to left, so that the upper side or the omelet when in the pan will be the under side when on the dish, and you have a soft, juicy, and tasty omelet, as smooth as the dish on which it is placed.

An omelet can not be made too quickly. Many cooks fail in making omelets because, by their process, it is made too slowly, and it is either dry or burned and tasteless.

By carefully following the above directions, and after one or two experiments, any one with an ordinary amount of natural capacity can make an omelet properly. Some have the habit of adding water or milk to the eggs, but it is not necessary to make the omelet soft; for, when properly made, an omelet is always soft enough without any liquid being mixed with the eggs.

Grassing a Slope.

A steep slope may be grassed over without sodding, by first smoothing the surface and making a tough paste or mortar of clay, loam and horse manure, with sufficient water. The grass seed, which should be a mixture of Kentucky blue grass and white clover, should be thickly but evenly scattered upon the moist surface of this plaster, as it is spread upon the bank. The plaster should be at least one or two inches thick, and a thin layer should be laid over the seed. The surface should be kept moist, and a light dressing of some active fertilizer would help the growth. In a few weeks the growing mass should be cut, and should be kept short at all times until a thick sod is formed.

Traveling on the Farm.

Did any of you ever think of the amount of travel it takes to raise a crop of corn? I never saw an illustration in print, and I thought I would give you one. I have a 20-acre field, 40x80 rods. To break this up would take 166 miles; harrowing it, about 40 miles; furrowing out, 90 miles; planting, 45 miles, if with a planter, and if dropped and then covered, 90 miles. Thus you see, it takes about 800 or 900 miles of travel to raise twenty acres of corn, not counting going to and returning from the field. Besides there are replanting, thinning, rolling, etc.

Hats and Caps.

The hats and caps—in fact all head gear worn by male steerage passengers, sometimes affords one a subject for serious contemplation. Every shape and style is seen, from the emaciated and moth-eaten stove-pipe to the brimless straw, frescoed with many kinds of dirt. Some poor fellows are absolutely hatless, and we have seen them on the deck of an Atlantic steamer in midwinter, with a bit of carpet tied on their head. Heaven only knows the privations and discomforts these poor people are willing to undergo to reach "Ameriky!"

WHAT THEY DID.

The Story of a Bevy of Women who went to Farming, and what they Did.

In the summer of 1869 I was obliged to resign my position of principal over the Oakwood Female Seminary, as my health was beginning to suffer from so many years of in-door life. It was not without a pang that I heard the doctor's decision, for my work was very dear to me.

When I had heard the doctor's decision, the question then to be answered was, "What should I do?" I was entirely alone in the world so far as family relations were concerned, and my school had been my home so long that a change was a very unpleasant undertaking. My habits were, and always had been, very economical, and I had been able to save from my salary, year by year, until I now had a few thousand dollars in the bank.

Had I been wealthy, the prospect of sitting down and doing nothing would still have been an exceedingly unpleasant one. Several projects came into my mind, but none of them quite satisfactory ones. In this dilemma I bethought me of my dear old friend Amelia Black (of course that is not her name), and I wrote her at once. A fortnight afterward I received a letter from her, telling me to come out to Ohio, where she was, and go to cultivating a little farm, and raise garden stuff for market.

I confess the plan struck me favorably at the outset, but to make assurance still more sure, I inclosed Amelia's letter to the editor of the *Agriculturist*, and asked his judgment upon the plan. His answer was a very kind one, and while he pointed out the many difficulties in the way, he thought there was no doubt but that we could make it pay, at least, our living expenses.

My mind was decided to try the plan the moment I read his letter, and then the question was, "Whom should I ask to go with me?"

I ran over in my mind the women who really ought to get out of school, and then I decided upon three of my former assistants—Miss Lewis, Miss Sprague and Miss Dunn. In addition to these was our village dress-maker, Miss Morey, who was sewing her life away, and little Fannie Allen, whose father and mother were dead. I sat down and wrote Amelia I would follow her advice.

Those whom I selected to accompany me gave a ready assent, and I had many applications from others. I finished everything on my hands, and then started for Ohio; the others were to follow me when I had made ready for them.

Amelia, dear heart, was so cordial in her welcome that I never, for a moment, felt homesick or tired. She had been planning for me, and had gathered together many facts and items that were invaluable. We visited the country lands about, and eventually purchased a fifty-acre tract, just nine miles from the heart of the city, paying fifteen dollars an acre for it.

The land, I was told, was excellent for gardening, and the situation was charming. Three-fourths of the tract was a handsome level prairie, and this was completely surrounded by woods. Our nearest neighbor was two miles away.

I drew up a plan for a house, and I have no doubt it would provoke a smile did you see it. I arranged for six sleeping-rooms, a sitting-room, dining-room, and a large kitchen. The house, barn, well, cisterns, etc., cost a little over twenty-five hundred dollars—evidence that but little was expended for "fancy-work."

When all was finished I wrote to my friends to come out, and by the time they arrived I had purchased furniture and made the house look like home. By this time it was October, and we could only have the ten acres that we intended to cultivate plowed, and then put off further farming until spring.

The winter was not a lonely one by any means. We bought a quiet horse, and every day that was not too stormy we drove to the city. We also occupied our time in sewing carpets, making strong, coarse clothes for spring, and reading up gardening.

Early in spring I advertised for a man and his wife, and was fortunate enough to secure a sober German couple. We built a small house for them near our own, and were right glad when the weather was settled enough to let us commence out-door work. Each one of us took charge of some special department, except Fannie, who was too young. Our man Joe was not at all inclined to find fault with any of our plans, but took willing hold of any thing he was asked to do, and did his best.

Miss Lewis took charge of the acre given to "miscellaneous," and her crops were a large bed of strawberries, peas, and beets. Miss Sprague said she would look after the acre of onions; Miss Dunn, the acre of parsnips and carrots; Miss Morey, the melons, squashes, pumpkins, cucumbers, etc.; I, the currants and small fruits; and Joe the corn and potatoes, as well as the care of the horse and cow.

Farther on in the season I saw where another pair of hands could be used to good advantage, and they came to me in the person of a widow whom Amelia recommended—a quiet body, who was friendless, now that she had lost her husband. To her we gave charge of the selling and marketing.

What arrangements had we for the distribution of profits? We didn't propose to distribute them. The only arrangements we had in our community were as follows: we opened an account wherein we entered the amount of capital each one brought to the general fund, and we agreed that any one upon withdrawing from us could claim the amount she had brought, providing we had not lived beyond our income. This was all.

I am sure there was no happier household in the land than ours. During the entire summer no one complained of ill health, and though we were a busy family, we still had ample time for recreation. We often drove into the city early enough to catch the steamer bound for the islands forty miles away, and were back home at 9 o'clock, after a pleasant day's sail and picnicking. Neither did we overlook the entertainments in the city. Joe was always ready to drive us to town, and glad to have an evening's chat with his friends.

I have thus been minute as to our plans and life during our first summer, and now it only remains for me to give the result of our years' work. We began sending our vegetables to market in June, and kept a faithful account of everything sold and every penny received. I find, on examining my books, that our receipts for the year were eighteen hundred and forty dollars; our expenses, including Joe's wages, fourteen hundred and fifty dollars.

To say that we were well pleased with the result is to express it very tamely. We had no expectations of making money the first year, but here we were nearly four hundred dollars better off than when we began the year. We devoted that money to purchasing a piano, and Fannie made many a stormy evening pass away pleasantly as we listened to her simple songs.

The second year was a much better one than the first. Our strawberries alone gave us four hundred dollars, and our raspberries were also very profitable. Our receipts were over twenty-two hundred dollars, and our expenses about seventeen hundred. The year was pleasanter, too, because we had made many pleasant friends in the city, and were rarely allowed to want for callers. Our friends found it a pleasant ride from the city, and we enjoyed their presence very much.

We now know that our experiment is a successful one. We have good health, kind friends, and a pleasant home life that we make for each other. When I read of girls wearing their lives away in the cities over shirts and vests at starvation prices, I cannot help thinking they would be wise to go into the country, rent a bit of land, and at least have health and independence. And it is for such as these that I have written this.

Goldsmith Maid's great feat aren't half so big as a Bangor girl's.

A STAGE ROBBERY.

The Late Operations of the James Brothers and the Younger Boys Near Lexington, Mo.

The telegraph has made mention of a bold highway robbery committed opposite the town of Lexington, Missouri, in broad daylight, and in sight of several hundred persons. Lexington papers contain full details of the affair, which, in some respects, is without a parallel. The perpetrators of this latest Missouri outrage were the notorious James brothers, Frank and Jesse, and the two "Younger boys." These rough-riders are fair specimens of the class of ruffians who have been engaged in committing all sorts of outrages, from chicken-stealing to bank-stealing. They are the type of a class not to be seen outside of the border States, and more numerous in Missouri than anywhere else. They defy the whole power of the State, write insulting letters to the Governor, and in all respects demean themselves as outlaws. A list of their exploits would fill a column. This robbery at Lexington was committed on a Sunday evening. About 6 o'clock, as the omnibus had crossed the ferry and was proceeding to the railroad depot, with eight passengers inside, three masked horsemen dashed out of the woods, revolver in hand. One stopped the omnibus horses and sat at their heads while the other two thrust their heavy army revolvers into the windows and threatened instant death to any one who resisted. One of them, who afterward proved to be Frank James, dismounted, while his brother Jesse held his horse and stood guard. Frank then ordered all the male passengers to get out and hold up their hands, so as to prevent the possibility of secreting valuables or drawing weapons. The command was promptly obeyed, and in a trice eight very disconsolate looking gentlemen were ranged in a row along the roadside, with their sixteen hands held high in the air, and the work of going through them began. Meanwhile another member of the gang rode off to a party who were strolling on the bank of the river near by, and ordered them to come up to the omnibus and fall into line, which they did. Among these was a young lady of Lexington, who has known the James and Younger families for many years, and who had placed Frank James under obligations by nursing him when wounded during the war. When she reached the omnibus he was just in the act of taking a watch and chain from one of the passengers, whereat the maiden spoke: "Why, Frank James, I'm astonished to see you have come down to such small work. I thought you never did anything except on a big scale." He shook hands with her cordially, and said: "Well, I am a little ashamed of it myself. It's the first time we ever stooped to such small game. But," he added, "you needn't call names quite so loud here." The young lady then asked him to give Singleton back his watch. "Why," he said, "is this man any kin to you?" She answered that he was, and she did not want him robbed. James promptly handed the watch to her, but kept the chain, which is a very handsome and costly one. "No," she exclaimed; "give back the chain, too. I won't have part if I can't get all." After some little demurring, he returned both watch and chain; and, at her request, gave up another gentleman's watch, which he had confiscated before she arrived.

All this goes to show that your true Missouri bushwhacker is a high-toned scoundrel, not altogether devoid of "honah, sah," and susceptible to the gentle and persuasive tones of lovely woman. But there are limits to his generous nature, for a little later, when Mr. James was stripping off another gentleman's fine coat and vest, the young lady said: "Oh, Frank, don't take that man's clothes. Your mother would be grieved to death if she knew how you are doing; I nursed you when you were wounded during the war, and now I believe I ought to have let you die." He rather sadly replied: "It's a pity you didn't," but went on with the disrobing process, saying: "I need good clothes myself, and mine will do for him to go over to town in." The total proceeds of this bold robbery were only about $250, so that we may expect to hear of another raid soon.

An Iowa Boy's Idea of Confession.

There is a man living on Fifth street who is a good man, endeavoring to train up his children in the way they should go, and as his flock is numerous and two of them are boys, he has anything but a sinecure in this training business. Only a day or two ago, the elder of these male olive branches, who has lived about fourteen wicked years, enticed his younger brother, who has only had ten years experience, to go out on the river in a boat, a species of pastime which their father had many a time forbidden, and had even gone so far as to enforce his veto with a skate strap. But the boys went this time, trusting to luck to conceal their depravity from the knowledge of their pa, and in due time they returned, and walked around the house, the two most innocent looking boys in Burlington. They separated for a few moments, and at the expiration of that time, the elder was suddenly confronted by his father, who requested a private interview in the usual place, and the pair adjourned to the wood-shed, where, after a brief but highly spirited performance in which the boy appeared most successfully as "heavy villain" and his father took his favorite role of "first old man," the curtain went down, and the boy considerably mystified, sought his brother.

"John," he said, "who do you suppose told dad? Have you been licked yet?"

John's face will not look more peaceful and resigned when it is in his coffin than it did when he replied:

"No, have you?"

"Have I? Come down to the cow-yard and look at my back."

John declined, but said:

"Well, Bill, I'll tell you how father found us out. I am tired of acting in this way, and I ain't agoin to run away and come home and lie about it any more. I'm going to do better after this, and so when I saw father I couldn't help it, and went right to him and confessed."

Bill was touched at this manly action on the part of his younger brother. It found a tender place in the bad boy's heart, and he was visibly affected by it. But he asked:

"How did it happen the old man didn't lick you?"

"Well," said the penitent young reformer, "you see, I didn't confess on myself, I only confessed on you; that was the way of it."

A strange cold light glittered in Bill's eye.

"Only confessed on me?" he said. "Well, that's all right, but come down behind the cow-shed, and look at my back."

And when they got there, do you suppose John saw the first mite of Bill's back? Ah, no, dear children, he saw nothing bigger than Bill's fists, and before he got out of that locality, he was the worst pounded John that ever confessed on any body. Thus it is that our coming reformers are made and trained.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Winter Cloaks.

Regular cloaks are to be revived, a fashion journal says. Long, comfortable-looking cloaks, reaching to the knee, are imported by all the first-class furnishing-stores as models for their midwinter garments. These wraps are loose sacks with a deep cape in front, are wadded, yet look slender and shapely, and are all buttoned down before, and sometimes behind as well, by way of ornament. There are no sleeves, merely armholes, but the cape is sewed to the front, leaving a place for the hands to come out, thus making a double front, and giving ample protection. These cloaks are not fitted to the figure, yet cling closely to it, giving the slender effect now sought after. They are made of the new black figured and wadded silk called matelasse silk, or else of the real India cashmere called Rabjampoor cashmere, and are bordered with black fur.

SCALP DANCE.

How Utes Celebrate Their Victories.

Our reporter, says an exchange, went over to the Ute camp, situated about four miles from Denver, and about three miles from Larimer street bridge over the Platte. Already preparations had commenced for the grand scalp-glorification, one of the redskins having manufactured a drum, by stretching a deer-skin over the rim of a cheese-box. Three other drums were soon manufactured; a frying-pan, a tin lard can and a brass kettle being used for the bodies of drums. Having covered his face with paint, the fellow with the tin drum lay down in his tent, and commenced practicing the weird music of the scalp-dance. He was soon joined by others, when the scalps taken from the Sioux were brought to the front of the tent, and poles to which they were attached stuck in the ground, while the scalps swayed to and fro in the breeze. One by one the braves gathered around, decorated with their best trappings, covered with beads, and painted with red, yellow, green, brown and white. About an hour before sundown, and before many chiefs had returned from Denver, the scalp-poles were pulled up, and the dusky warriors selected a portion of the prairie remote from any wigwam, where they again fixed the poles about four feet from each other. Then they sat down in a line on the ground, with their backs to the setting sun, and their faces to the blood-stained swaying scalps, and commenced a strange chant, beating time upon the drums with sticks, which had for heads leaves secured to one end with plant twigs. About half an hour they thus sat chanting, when the squaws began to collect, equally as extravagantly attired and painted. About thirty had gathered around, when the squaw of the brave who had killed one of the Sioux stepped in front, taking one of the scalp-poles, and commenced to march in a circle in front of the musicians, adding at the same time the shrillness of her voice to make the din unearthly. One by one the squaws fell in behind the scalp-bearer, until about a dozen were making the magic circle. Then up comes another squaw and takes another pole, and starts a procession, moving in a reverse direction to that taken by the first.

Upon the arrival of Washington, one of the chiefs who seemed to know just how the thing should be done, three of the oldest squaws in the tribe formed a third procession, moving inside the others and in the same direction as the outside circle. And now drops into a line with the outside circle the third scalp-bearer and her followers. Korakantic, seemingly the oldest chief in the collection, advances in front of the braves—who arose to their feet upon the advent of the women—and proceeds to dance. A crier also advances to the front, and commences to harangue the braves.

On the open prairie, just as the sun is sinking behind the mountains, half a hundred Indian warriors, with faces rendered savagely fierce with paint, and garments with flaming colors, are standing in a line which sways to and fro in time to beating of drums and the change in tone of the fiendish music of the scalp chant. In front of these the veteran gray-haired warrior of the tribe dances with strange antics, and the stalwart form of a huge brave is bent in all conceivable shapes, as he in loud and excited words recounts the circumstances of the capture and exhorts the men. In front of all the magic circles of squaws move round, the scalps streaming above their heads, being beaten in the dust with revengeful fury or held in their teeth, when the savage grin is the most intense and the chant most uproarious. Their march is of a limping nature, each procession giving way with the same leg, in strange unison to the swaying of the braves. These things together with the weird music only known to savages, when at regular intervals the shrill voices of the women rise above those of the men, and occasionally the startling warwhoop rings loud over all, render the scene one never to be forgotten. About 1,500 persons must have visited the camp and witnessed the scalp-dance, which continued for many hours, and to which Washington, in the name of the tribe, welcomed all white folks, "both braves and squaws," as he expressed it.

Torture of Animals.

Bergh, the animals' friend, of New York, in a letter to the officials of Bellevue hospital, says:—

Even though these living dissections were productive of all that their advocates claim for them, in the language of a learned writer on this subject, "mankind have no right to information thus acquired." The beneficent Creator never designed that an immortal work of His hand should be thus tortured and disfigured even in the investigation of His physical laws. According to my informant, numerous races of animals are at times to be found within your operating premises in various stages of mutilation and torture; "some are to be seen with the cranium removed and the brain taken out;" another, "its abdomen opened, and the vessels leading to the liver tied in such a manner as to allow nothing to enter or escape by the main channel!" "The agony of this poor creature, in particular," says the writer, "during this experiment, which was prolonged six weeks, was something excruciating, and its dismal howls were frightful to hear, as its whole frame was racked to pieces." Another experiment was that of a goat with its back opened to the spinal marrow, in the attempt to perform a fiendish operation which forty years before had been effected and known to all the medical world. While reading these frightful atrocities, perpetrated on innocent, unoffending animals, the inquiry springs to the lips, Can the perpetrators of them be human beings? Can the brain that conceives them, the heart that tolerates and the hand that executes them belong to that being who, it is said, was made in God's own image? As a natural and inevitable sequence to these dark deeds, of which the defenceless brute is the victim, rumor ascribes to the hospital in question the infliction of cruelties on the unfortunate human beings whom accident brings within its walls as merciless in the extreme, and which, if true, merits that the denunciation of Dante should be inscribed over its terrible portals.

Chinese Women.

Twenty-two Chinese women seem to have lately set the City of San Francisco in an uproar. The twenty-two women arrived from China on the steamer Japan, and were objected to by the State Commissioner of Emigration, on the ground that they were chattels, imported for immoral purposes. He prohibited their landing. The Chinamen who had imported them set up that they were immigrants, and were entitled to protection and liberty under the Civil Rights law and the treaty between the United States and China. On a writ of habeas corpus they were brought before a District Court, which, amid great excitement on the part of the Chinese population, decided that they were courtesans, and under the laws of the State, could not be allowed to remain in San Francisco. They were, accordingly, remanded to China. Brought to the steamship, these unfortunates refused to go on board; they lay on the wharf and howled piteously, and were carried on to the ship by main strength. There they were relased, just as the vessel was sailing, by a new writ from the Supreme Court of the State. The women were sent to jail for safe keeping, and the whole case, involving the obligations of the Burlingame treaty, the Civil Rights law, and the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was reargued. The final decision, was to the effect that the impertaton of the women was unconstitutional and illegal, and that they must be sent back to China by the ship that brought them. This is a test case, and has, therefore, great interest to Californians being on preventing the importation of foreign courtesans.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Mr. Potter, of Amsterdam, N. Y., returned to his house after a short absence and was met by his little girl, who said she did not like to stay with her mother, because she looked so white. Mr. Potter, on entering the house, found the lifeless remains of his wife, who had expired from heart disease......Basil Harrison, a nephew of President Harrison, died in Michigan recently, aged 104 years......A community similar to that at Oneida, is to be established on Valcour's Island, Lake Champlain......Garibaldi is described as living on his island with two male companions and an old female cook......The members of the Austrian Polar Expedition, for whose fate grave fears were felt, have been heard from. They were shipwrecked, and took to sleighs, in which they succeeded, after a long journey, in reaching the Norwegian island of Wardoe. After abandoning their ship the party traveled for seven months in sledges, and two winters were passed on the ice. The highest point reached was in latitude 80 degrees. A large tract of land was discovered to the northward of Nova Zembla. The expedition arrived at Wardoe on a Russian boat. Only one death occurred during the entire voyage......The official report of the French commission appointed to investigate the circumstances of the escape of Marshal Bazaine is made public. It implicates the jailers, and states that they were instigated by Col. Villette, Bazaine's Aid-de-Camp, to facilitate the prisoner's flight, but acquits the garrison of the fort of complicity in the affair.....Hon. George F. Hoar's reply to the earnest letter of a large number of his constituents in Massachusetts, asking him to withdraw his refusal to be again a candidate for Congress, is published. Mr. Hoar complies with their request, and will accept another renomination.....The town of Brazos Santiago, situated on the island of that name thirty miles distant from Brownsville, Texas, is entirely submerged. The houses, which were built of wood, all floating off. The inhabitants, who number about fifty souls, took to open boats.

A United States army officer is under arrest at Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory, charged with cutting logs and timber on the Government reservation, hauling them out with Government teams, and selling them to the Union Pacific Railway Company, putting the whole proceeds in his pocket. It is said that he not only paid nothing for the lumber and the hauling thereof, but that the cutting was done by soldiers, to whom, during his command at the fort, an unusual number of passes and furloughs were issued.....Judge Pierson, of Philadelphia, has decided that a transgressor of the Sunday law can be fined for each and every sale of cigars and merchandise during Sunday.....Nearly every vessel arriving at Baltimore recently from the West Indies has had yellow fever on board, and the experiences of some crews have been terrible......Two thousand men have been sent to Cuba to re-enforce the Spanish troops on that island.

Two men named Robinson and Harris had an encounter in Hollister, California. Both men fired together. Harris's shot struck Robinson in the neck, cutting the jugular vein, and the blood gushed forth in a torrent. Robinson's first shot missed Harris. The latter threw his weapon at Robinson, and ran into a billiard room. Although mortally wounded, however, and with his life-blood gushing from the terrible hole in his neck, Robinson staggered after his assailant, whom he had now cornered in the billiard room. Steadying himself against one of the tables, he took deliberate aim and fired at Harris, who was facing him at the opposite side of the table, the ball taking effect and inflicting a wound which will prove fatal. Again the dying man raised his pistol and fired, the ball striking Harris in the hand and tearing off the thumb. He then dropped dead......One hundred years ago the first Continental Congress assembled in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, to demand of Great Britain redress of the grievances the colonies endured. It was then that Patrick Henry made the declaration: "The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American."

A dispatch from Fort Laramie says that Col. Palmer of the Second U. S. Cavalry, is to be tried by court martial for cutting timber on the Government reservations in large quantities, employing the labor of soldiers to whom, in consideration of such services, he granted passes and furloughs, and selling the timber to the Union Pacific Railroad for his personal profit......The farmers of Oregon have taken steps to establish a shipping and warehouse company with a capital of $500,000 to facilitate the disposal of their surplus crops, and to save some of the profits which now go into the hands of operators and speculators......Some pirates embarked as passengers on board the steamer Spark at Canton, for Macao. While on the voyage they murdered the captain, mate, and purser, and dangerously wounded the only European passenger and most of the crew. The pirates remained in possession of the vessel for six hours, and then escaped in a junk. The engineers brought the Spark into Macao. Gunboats have been sent in pursuit of the pirates......The entire business portion of Russelville, Ky., was burned......Charles Perkins, the ex-American Consul, on trial in Paris, for obtaining money on false pretences, has been adjudged guilty, sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs, and ordered to refund all moneys fraudulently obtained. His wife, who is a niece of Queen Isabella, was acquitted.....Judge Poland, of Vermont, publishes a letter withdrawing his name from the contest for Congress in the Second District.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention nominated William Gaston, of Boston, for Governor, and William M. Smith, of Springfield, for Lieutenant-Governor. The rest of the ticket is as follows: Secretary of State, Benjamin F. Wells, of Williamstown; Treasurer, Nathan Clark, of Lynn; Auditor, C. Osgood Morse, of Newburyport; Attorney-General, Waldo Colburn, of Dedham. Resolutions were adopted which declare devotion to the Constitution; demand equal rights for all races and colors; denounce Federal interference with elections; and condemn all lawless acts of violence against colored men and persons who have settled in the South; oppose sumptuary laws, especially the prohibitory law and its accessories; advocate a stringent license law; demand a vigorous reform in State affairs, and the abolition of rings, commissions, and State constables; favor fostering with care the interest of labor and of the industrial classes, and commend the candidates nominated to the suffrages of the people......The new National Reform party of Michigan held a convention and nominated candidates for State offices. The platform adopted is as follows: First, Reduction of the number of officers and diminution of their powers under the national Government; Second, Reduction of salaries paid to such to the extent that no fund for political purposes can be raised by assessments on officeholders, and that no office shall be sought on account of emoluments; Third, Political opinion should be neither the reason for appointment to office nor the ground for removal therefrom, but frequent changes should be made to secure purity of administration; Fourth, Prohibition of recommendations to or solicitations for office by any Senator or Representative in Congress, and the election of all local Federal officers by the people; Fifth, Speedy return to hard money as the only honest standard of values; Sixth, All banking, State or national, should be made free; Seventh, An adherence to the principles adopted at Lansing on Aug. 6, 1874......The New York Liberal Convention at Albany decided to make no nominations for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, but appointed a State Committee, and decided to wait until one week after the Convention of the Republican and Democratic parties. A platform was adopted condemning the administration; in favor of only two terms; and in favor of specie payment and free banking. ......The Hon. Milton Sayler was renominated for Congress by acclamation by the Democrats of the first Ohio District. In the Second District, Gen. H. Banning was renominated. Both are members of the present Congress.... The Republicans of the Augusta, Ga., district held a Congressional Convention, but adjourned without making a nomination. It is understood that Mr. Stephens, the Democratic nominee, is entirely satisfactory to the Republicans......Dr. W. A. Burleigh, Democratic and Anti-Monopoly candidate for Congress in Dakota, has withdrawn from the contest, assigning as a reason the want of support of the Democracy and the uselessness of running without the united support of the Anti-Monopolists and the Democrats......The Republican Convention of the Second West Virginia District made no nominations, but recommended the Hon. Waitman T. Willey, of Montgomery to the Republican voters of the district......The Independents met in convention at Lincoln, Nebraska, and made the following nominations: J. W. Davis, of Douglas county, for Congressman, J. F. Gardener, of Richardson, for Governor, and Henry Weib, of Buffalo, for Secretary of State. The platform favors the resumption of specie payments as soon as possible and cheap transportation; opposes further land grants to railroads; favors a reduction of taxes and a tariff for revenue; is against the patent monopoly, and favors a uniform license law......The Democratic State Convention of Arkansas effected an organization. Resolutions were adopted approving of the new Constitution recently framed, calling upon all order-loving citizens to favor it at the coming election, believing if enforced it will restore peace, harmony, and protection to all citizens, and pledging the unabated exertions of the Convention to secure its adoption. Gov. Baxter was renominated and E. H. English, the present incumbent, was nominated for Chief-Justice by acclamation.

Gov. Brown of Tennessee, says that the opinion of respectable persons in Trenton is that only five negroes of the sixteen taken from the jail were shot dead. One negro, now in jail, is getting well; the rest escaped. No traces of human bodies have been found, except of the five men above referred to. A new Grand Jury has been impanelled in Gibson county, and is busy endeavoring to find indictments against the lawless jail breakers and murderers. Gov. Brown declares his intention to leave nothing untried to ferret out all the outlaws concerned in the cowardly and bloody work......The Carlists recently fired on a train of cars, believing that the Austrian and German ambassadors were on board. The driver and stoker of the train were killed..... Mr. Dixon was killed and Ace Elliot mortally wounded in Hickory county, Mo., by Daniel Noffziger and another man named Shannon. It seems that Shannon was attempting to move his property from the country, and an attachment against the property was placed in the hands of Dixon and Elliott. While they were executing it they were assaulted by Shannon and Noffziger with the above result. ......The Lincoln, South Renfrew, and London, Canada, contested election cases were decided, and the sitting members unseated for corrupt practices. New elections will be ordered......The Convention of Western Manufacturers of Iron at Pittsburgh decided not to advance prices at present above the three per cent. card......In January last James K. Moore and E. O. Williams stole from the Treasury Department at Washington $190,000 in drafts. Lately they have been discharged......The Ville de Paris, of the French line, from Brest, suffered from a cyclone. As she steamed up New York bay she resembled a war vessel after action. The port side on deck was literally a wreck. The bridge was demolished, boats had been carried away, the captain's room swept overboard, and two immense iron davits were twisted as though a giant had bent them......During the gale a sailor was lost overboard and a number of the officers and crew received injuries.

The Sun's Rays.

The most delicate slip of gold leaf, says Prof. Tyzdell, exposed as a target to the sun's shafts, is not stirred to the extent of a hair, though an infant's faintest breath would set it in tremulous motion. The tenderest of human organs—the apple of the eye—though pierced and buffeted each day by thousands of sunbeams, suffers no pain during the process, but rejoices in their sweetness, and blesses the useful light. Yet a few of those rays insinuating themselves into a mass of iron, like the Britannia Tubular Bridge, will compel the closely knit particles to separate, and will move the whole enormous fabric with as much ease as a giant would a straw. The play of those beams upon our sheets of water lifts up layer after layer into the atmosphere, and hoists whole rivers from their beds, only to drop them again in snows upon the hills or in fattening showers upon the plants. Let but the air drink in a little more sunshine at one place than another, and it desolates a whole region in its lunatic wrath. The marvel is that a power which is capable of assuming such a diversity of forms, and of producing such stupendous results, should come to us in so gentle, so peaceful and so unpretentious a manner.

Cattle Disease in Pennsylvania.

The Reading *Times* mentioned recently the existence of a disease among cattle in Montgomery county, Penn., which results in certain death to all attacked. It now says that the same disease is prevailing in Bucks county, and appears to have attacked cattle in various neighborhoods, widely separated from each other, almost at the same time. The animal at first manifests a languid and stupid disposition, refusing to eat, and finally goes staggering about until death takes place, which occurs in from a few hours to about two days from the first attack. The nature and cause of the malady is something of a mystery, not only to the farmers and cattle-owners, but to the surgeons.

A farmer near South Bend, Ind., has over 200 swarms of bees, and sells nearly 2,000 pounds of honey per year.

No More Heroics.

The deadly vegetable alkaloids such as Mercury, Strychnine, and Prussic Acid cannot cure disease or produce any but the most disastrous results. Perhaps no event has occurred of late years which is so well calculated to disabuse the public mind of a belief in the efficacy of mineral poisons and bleeding as the discovery of Doctor Walker, of California, of certain medicinal herbs, whose healing principles he has extracted and combined in the form of VINEGAR BITTERS. The cures wrought by it seem marvelous. Its action is mild and agreeable, but at the same time rapid and effectual, and being unimpeded by the presence of alcohol or fermented liquor of any description, is attended with results hitherto unachieved by any remedial agent. The cures of Bilious Complaints, Malarious Fever, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, attest the paramount excellence of this medicine, and justify us in recommending it.—*Com.*

Opium Habit Cured.

In making the assertion that "*the Opium Habit can be cured*" I do not ask or expect the public to rely upon my statement alone; but I here present certificates from a few of the hundreds that have been cured by the use of my "PAINLESS OPIUM ANTIDOTE." I have made the cure of the Opium Habit a specialty since 1868, and think I thoroughly understand the disease. The Antidote stands on its own merits, and all I ask of those interested is to investigate and satisfy themselves on these points. I publish a quarterly magazine of 100 pages, devoted to the interest of Opium-Eaters. A copy of this magazine will be sent free to any address.

Read the Evidence.

TROY, N. Y., April 23, 1874.

Dr. S. B. Collins, La Porte, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—When I first went to you for consultation and conference with reference to my case, and after a full statement of facts, you did not promise to cure me under twelve months, and with *that* information I went under your treatment, and I gave you an *exact* and *truthful* statement of my case, and commenced to take your medicine as directed. The result was you completed a *permanent* cure in a little over eight months time. Almost *five* months have now passed since I left off taking your medicine, and I *am* a well, happy, and prosperous man once again. Joy and gladness have come once more to our family circle and driven forever away that sadness and grief and deep sorrow that had settled there because of my illness and bondage to that great task and slave-master, *Morphine*. For eight long, weary, sorrowing years fed me day by day for all that time to satisfy the demands of *habit* entailed upon me by the doctors who attended me during my long illness in the summer and fall of 1864. Since the first Tuesday in October last I have been in court every day, here and there, with but one or two exceptions, and I have had full strength of mind and body to enable me to conduct the matters and business there demanded of me. But for your aid, your skill, and your medicine, I *never* could have done such work. I tell you, Doctor, I am well again; I *am* what I have written you I *am*. You have done for me *all* and more than I have ever written you. That awfully heavy weight or load of profound grief and apprehensive sorror that had for so long a time settled upon the hearts of dearly loved ones in my own loved home, because *they* saw through morphine the surely and swiftly coming of the sleep of death during the long night of the grave, has been completely removed; and now, with light hearts and joyous, happy spirits, they move on and on through the hours of this life, *never* forgetting my great emancipation from the long and terrible bondage of that cruel but seductive poison—*morphine*.

MARCUS P. NORTON.

P. S.—When your treatment commenced, I weighed 184 pounds; now I weigh 220 pounds, in all 36 pounds of square and healthy gain.

M. P. N.

TIDINGS FROM ONE WHO HAS BEEN CURED FOR TWO YEARS.

KINGSTON, Rhode Island, Feb. 1, 1874.

Dear Doctor Collins, La Porte, Ind.:

I wish to repay, so far as I can, the great obligations I owe to you for saving my life.

Having been a victim to that most terrible habit—the use of opium—and having reached that point when I felt that all was lost, and no hope remained, upon hearing of your Antidote, I ventured to try it. I did so, as you well know, and from the time I commenced taking it have never put a particle of the accursed drug between my lips. I was able from the first to pursue my usual avocation, and, in fact, dispatch a largely increased amount of business. My physicians advised me that I was only substituting one habit for another; but, notwithstanding all they said, I kept on, and ultimately reached a condition when I had no trouble in abandoning the medicine. It is now nearly two years since I was cured, and I enjoy the best of health and am enabled to endure any amount of work and fatigue without inconvenience. I feel and desire to so express myself, that I owe my life to you; and you can, therefore, imagine my feelings toward you. I have advised several people in my locality to apply to you for aid, and all who have done so have been fully cured. I am, sir, yours very truly,

ELISHA C. CLARKE.

A COMPLETE ANTIDOTE.

BRENTWOOD, Williams County, Miss., April 10, 1874.

Dr. Collins, La Porte, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—I owe you an apology for not writing sooner and letting you know how I came out with your Opium Antidote. It has been about six months since I quit using the Antidote, and I am now all right and have been ever since I quit; in fact, ever since I commenced using it. My health is about as good as it was before I had the rheumatism; which caused me to form the habit of using morphine. I feel very thankful that I ever learned of your Antidote, and I am free to confess that I thought it was a humbug; but, as drowning men will catch at straws, I concluded to try it, and I can now say that it is no humbug, but it is just what you claim for it—a complete antidote for the habit of Opium Eating. You can use my name in connection with this, if you wish. Yours truly,

H. ZELLNER.

Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, &c.

A few months after having commenced the manufacture of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the proprietor began to receive numerous letters from all parts of the Western and Southern States bestowing the most unbounded praise upon it for having promptly cured the writers or their friends of Fever and Ague, or other forms of miasmatic, or malarious diseases. He was repeatedly urged to make known the wonderful virtues of the Discovery in the cure of Ague and kindred diseases. He always replied that it was not intended for a "cure-all," and should he recommend it to people as a remedy for so many different forms and classes of disease, he feared those who had never tested its virtues would class it among the numerous humbugs of the day; they argued that the whole country ought to know it at once, and expressed their astonishment at his indifference to the subject. His ear and heart being at all times open to the call of suffering humanity, he has at last, after having received testimony from hundreds who have been speedily cured by it, and many of them after quinine and all the usual means had failed, consented to make the matter known.

NEWMAN, Jeff. Co., Kan., Jan. 6, 1873.

DR. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—Having used a few bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery, and believing it to be the very best medicine for Chills and Fever I wish to buy it by the dozen, please give me your price for it.

REV. THOS. O'RIELLY.

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall Street often leads to a fortune. Pamphlet with explanations and statistics of Railroads, Stocks, Bonds, &c., with other valuable information, mailed on receipt of 30 cents. Address Alex. Frothingham & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall Street, New York.

We hear very favorable encomiums regarding the Elmwood and Warwick Collars manufactured by the Narraganset Collar Company. These collars have linen facing, and owing to the peculiarity of cut, are most comfortable and neat-fitting articles. The edges of the collars are folded in underneath all around, thus strengthening the collar and preventing the points from turning up. We recommend these collars to our friends.—*Fashion Article, New York Evening Mail.*

Pimples, blotches, and other unsightly eruptions of the skin should be gotten rid of as quickly as possible. Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial will remove all such things by purifying the blood.—*Com.*

All the advancement in science, art and civilization has not prevented children from kicking holes through the toes of their shoes. Only Silver Tips prevent this. Try them.—*Com.*

The Rice Divorce Suit for fraud in age, is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22; his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using MAGNOLIA BALM upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth! He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use LYON'S KATHAIRON upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks, and soft luxurious tresses, they become irresistible.

On Everybody's Tongue.—Eulogiums of the great National Regenerator of Health, PLANTATION BITTERS, are on everybody's tongue. This gratuitous viva voce advertising is better than all the paid-for puffing to which the owners of bogus bitters are obliged to resort. It has a spontaneous heartiness about it which carries conviction to the mind of the auditor.

Fell from a Railroad Car, and nearly broke his neck. Pat picked him up, rubbed him with MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, and sent him on by the next train. Falls, bruises, cuts, contusions, lameness and such accidents are constantly occurring. There is nothing so sure, safe, cheap and convenient as the celebrated MUSTANG LINIMENT. It costs but 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle, and no Family or owner of Horses should be without it. There is no flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or animal, like Rheumatism, Bruises, Spavin and Lameness, which it will not alleviate or cure. Why will you suffer? Beware of counterfeits. It is wrapped in a steel-plate engraving signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

The Markets.

NEW YORK.	
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	$ .12½ a .13
Common to good Texans	.10½ a .11¾
Inferior Texans	.07½ a .07¾
Milch Cows	40.00 a 85.00
Hogs—Live	.6¾ a .7¼
Dressed	.8¾ a .9⅛
Sheep	.5 a .09¼
Cotton—Middling	.16¾ a .17¼
Flour—Extra Western	5.25 a 6.00
State Extra	5.00 a 5.50
Wheat—Red Western	1.20 a 1.23
No. 2 Spring	1.24 a 1.25
Rye	.98 a .98
Barley—Malt	1.20 a 1.30
Oats—Mixed Western	.64 a .65
Corn—Mixed Western	.90 a .90
Hay—per cwt	.60 a .65
Straw—per cwt	.40 a .50
Hops	'73's—20 a .25 '69's— .8 a .10
Pork—Mess	23.00 a 23.50
Lard	.14 a .14
Petroleum—Crude	5 Refined .11¼
Butter—State	.36 a .38
Ohio, Fine	.24 a .27
Ohio, Yellow	.29 a .30
Western ordinary	.28 a .31
Pennsylvania fine	.29 a .30
Cheese—State Factory	.13½ a .14¾
State Skimmed	.5 a .8
Ohio	.12¼ a .12¾
Eggs—State	.22 a .23
ALBANY.	
Wheat	1.32½ a 1.32½
Rye—State	.87 a .90
Corn—Mixed	.88 a .88
Barley—State	1.75 a 1.80½
Oats—State	.64 a .64
BUFFALO.	
Flour	6.00 a 6.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.10 a 1.10
Corn	.85 a .85
Oats	.49 a .49
Rye	.90 a .90
Barley	1.60 a 1.70
Lard	.14½ a .15
BALTIMORE.	
Cotton—Low Middling	15¾ a .16
Flour—Extra	5.00 a 5.25
Wheat	1.22 a 1.30
Corn	.98 a .98
Oats	.60 a .61
PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour	4.00 a 4.50
Wheat—Western Red	1.20 a 1.23
Corn—Yellow	.83 a .85
Mixed	.83 a .83
Petroleum—Crude	a.08½ Refined .11⅞

KUAINT, KUEER & KURIOUS is the valuable book we give to all. Full of facts, figures and fun; 64 pages; 50 pictures. Inclose two stamps and a 1's BLACKIE & Co., 746 Broadway, N.Y.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY. Wanted immediately 50 Persons to prepare themselves to fill lucrative positions. Address J. P. ABERNETHY, Supt. Tel., Cleveland, O.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms Free. Ad's Geo. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

KIT CARSON. by his comrade D. W. Peters, U. S. A., the only Authentic and Authorized Life published; 600 pages; beautifully illustrated. *Agents wanted everywhere* 20,000 already sold. Circulars of all our works free. Address DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., Hartford, Conn.

Agents Wanted.—Men or women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *Valuable samples free.* Write at once to F. M. REED, Eighth Street, New York.

Wishart's
Pine Tree Tar
Cordial
Nature's Great
Remedy
FOR ALL
Throat & Lung
Diseases.

For Sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

WALDEN'S PHOTOGRAPHIC VISITING CARDS New and elaborate in design. Your Name and Photograph neatly printed on one dozen fine Cards, for only $1.00, by sending Photograph of yourself to copy from. Agents Wanted. Send 6 cts. for Sample, or 15 cts. for Agents Outfit to W. B. WALDEN, North Adams, Mass. N. B.—Hoosac Tunnel Stereoscopic Views, $1.5 per dozen.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Trade Mark. Patented.

The Crucial Test of the value of a medicine is time. Does experience confirm the claims put forth in its favor at the outset? is the grand question. Apply this criterion, so simple yet so searching, to TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. How has it worn? What has been its history? How does it stand to-day?

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

Is a household name throughout the United States. It is administered as a specific, and with success, in dyspepsia, sick headache, nervous debility, liver complaint, bilious remittents, bowel complaints (especially constipation), rheumatism, gout, gravel, nausea, the complaints peculiar to the maternal sex and all types of inflammation. So mild is it in its operation that it can be given with perfect safety to the feeblest child; and so agreeable is it to the taste, so refreshing to the palate, that children never refuse to take it. For sale by all druggists.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR DRESSES! "Smith's Instant Dress Elevator."

Copyright secured.

The cut shows the inside of skirt, with "ELEVATOR" fixed in.

It loops the dress in the Latest Style. It changes the "train" into a "straight front" walking dress in one second, and back again as quickly! Can be changed from one dress to another in two minutes. "They give perfect satisfaction" is the verdict of all who try them. They save many times their cost in one dress. This "Elevator" is the only one that will let the dress down after being elevated.

CAUTION. Beware of IMITATIONS, as they are WORSE than WORTHLESS. See that each is stamped "Smith's Instant Dress Elevator." Price 45 cents each, MAILED FREE. Wholesale, $30 per gross. GREAT OFFER. —Two "Elevators" will be given FREE as a Premium to those who subscribe for "SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR" one year, sending One Dollar and Ten Cents. Best and cheapest Fashion Book in the world. Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue. Address P. O. Box 5055. A. BURDETTE SMITH, 914 Broadway, N.Y.

50 Half a Dollar WILL PAY FOR THE Weekly Sun For the Next Half Year. The WEEKLY SUN is a large, 8-page, 56-column, independent Newspaper, which no intelligent family should be without. Try it. Address, THE SUN, New York City.

THE BEST YET Agents Make $150 & Over per Month, selling our new MAPS, PICTURES, CHROMOS, &c., new Map of NEW YORK STATE. Send for 1874 Catalogue and see our new offers. E. C. BRIDGMAN, 5 Barclay Street, N. Y.

ANY ONE sending us the address of ten persons with 10 cts will receive, free, a beautiful chromo and instructions how to get rich, post paid. City Novelty Co., 108 South 8th St., Phila., Pa.

Wanted, Young Men & Ladies To learn Telegraphy at Buffalo Telegraph College. Salaries $50 to $100 per month. Send stamp for Catalogue to C. L. BRYANT, Supt., Buffalo, N. Y.

OPTIC'S NEW BOOKS. THE COMING WAVE; or The Hidden Treasure of High Rock. 16mo., Illus. $1.50. SUNNY SHORES; or Young America in Italy and Austria. 16mo., Illus. $1.50. Either volume sent postpaid on receipt of the price. LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.

ADVERTISERS! Am. Newspaper Union represents over 1,800 papers, divided into 7 subdivisions. Send 3-cent stamp for map showing location of papers, with combined and separate lists, giving estimates for cost of advertising. Address S. P. SANBORN, 114 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED for THE CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER of the United States, showing the grand results of our first 100 Years. Everybody buys it. Send for circular. Ziegler & M'Curdy, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Mass.

$72 Each Week. Agents wanted. Particulars free. J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. WEBBER & Co., Marion, O.

ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cts. to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

Money Making Employment. Best ever offered. Address, M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

WHY NOT Send 25 cents and the address of five persons and receive by mail a Beautiful Chromo, size 7 by 9—worth $1.50—and full instructions to clear $20 a day. Address, PLUMB & Co., 108 South 8th St., Phila., Pa.

THIS PRINTING INK was manufactured by W. D. WILSON & Co., Harper's Buildings, N.Y. It is for sale by N. Y. Newspaper Union, 150 Worth Street. in 10 lb. and 25 lb. packages. Also a full assortment of Job Inks.

THE NEW IMPROVED REMINGTON Sewing Machine. AWARDED The "Medal for Progress," AT VIENNA, 1873.

THE HIGHEST ORDER OF "MEDAL" AWARDED AT THE EXPOSITION.

No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize.

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1.—A *New Invention* THOROUGHLY TESTED and secured by Letters Patent.

2.—Makes a *perfect* LOCK STITCH alike on both sides, on *all kinds of goods*.

3.—Runs LIGHT, SMOOTH, NOISELESS and RAPID—*best combination* of qualities.

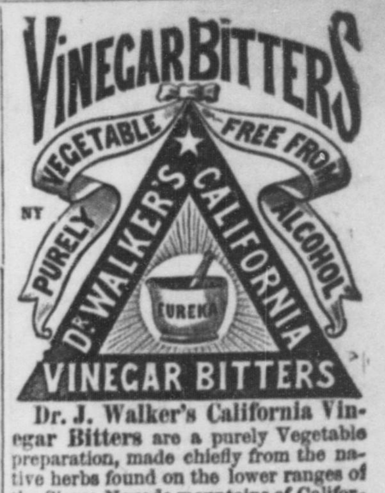
4.—DURABLE—*Runs for Years* without Repairs.

5.—*Will do all varieties of Work* and *Fancy Stitching* in a superior manner.

6.—Is *Most Easily Managed* by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.

7.—Design *Simple, Ingenious, Elegant*, forming the stitch *without* the use of Cog Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever Arms. Has the *Automatic Drop Feed*, which insures *uniform length of stitch at any speed*. Has our new *Thread Controller*, which allows easy movement of needle-bar and *prevents injury to thread*.

8.—CONSTRUCTION *most careful* and FINISHED. It is manufactured by the *most skillful* and *experienced mechanics*, at the celebrated Remington Armory, Ilion, N. Y. New York Office, No. 6 Madison Square, (Kurtz's Building.) BRANCH OFFICES: 285 State St., Chicago, Ill.; 270 Superior St., Cleveland, O.; 181 Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; 406 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.; 332 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; 810 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 10 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

N Y N U—No 38

TEAS—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'Tell It All' By Mrs. T. B. H. Stenhouse, for 25 years wife of a Mormon High-Priest. With an introduction by Harriet Beecher Stowe. Two years ago the author wrote a pamphlet on Polygamy which excited the Mormon newspapers to sneeringly invite her to write a book and then urged her to accept the challenge. She did so, and 'Tell It All' is the result. It is a work of extraordinary interest, full of startling revelations, truthful, bold, and good—the only book on this subject ever written by a real Mormon woman. The story of "Eliza Ann, Wife No. 19," is told in full by herself. 625 pp. superbly illustrated and bound. It is the most popular book ever sold by agents, outselling all others three to one. It takes like wildfire. 100,000 will be sold. Steady work or for spare hours for men or women—$25 to $200 a month easily made. Our Descriptive pamphlet, terms, &c., sent free to all, will prove this. Address A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Ct.

BECKWITH $20. Portable Family Sewing Machine, THE MOST POPULAR of any in the market. Makes the Most Durable Stitch, with Strength, Capacity, and Speed. Equal to any, regardless of cost. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 862 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for Samples and Circulars.

THE DYING BODY SUPPLIED WITH THE VIGOR OF LIFE THROUGH DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT Blood Purifier!

ONE BOTTLE Will make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, etc., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth, and Skin. It is pleasant to take and the dose is small.

It Resolves away Diseased Deposits; it Purifies the Blood and Renovates the System. It cures with certainty all Chronic Diseases that have lingered in the system five or ten years, whether it be Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, BE IT SEATED IN THE Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

IT IS THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE FOR KIDNEY and BLADDER COMPLAINTS, Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Sold by Druggists. $1.00 per Bottle.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World!

One 50 Cent Bottle WILL CURE MORE COMPLAINTS AND PREVENT THE SYSTEM AGAINST SUDDEN ATTACKS OF EPIDEMICS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EXPENDED FOR OTHER MEDICINES OR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

THE MOMENT RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY—OR TAKEN INTERNALLY ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS—PAIN, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, CEASES TO EXIST.

IMPORTANT.—Miners, Farmers, and others residing in sparsely-settled districts, where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or discomfort is experienced; or if seized with Influenza, Diptheria, Sore Throat, Bad Coughs, Hoarseness, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys; or with Croup, Quinsey, Fever and Ague; or with Neuralgia, Headache, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Earache; or with Lumbago, Pain in the Back, or Rheumatism; or with Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or Dysentery; or with Burns, Scalds, or Bruises; or with Strains, Cramps, or Spasms. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure you of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEATBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 50 Cents.

DR. RADWAY'S Regulating Pills, Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.